

Jordan Times

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Mubarak meets Weizman

CAIRO (R) — Israeli cabinet minister Ezer Weizman, who is responsible for relations with Egypt, had talks here on Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak after flying in for a surprise visit. Foreign Ministry officials confirmed the two men had met but did not disclose how long minister without portfolio Weizman would stay here. Weizman met Mr. Mubarak in Cairo last April in an attempt to improve relations and arrange a summit meeting between the president and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres — who still have not met. Ties between the two countries, which signed a treaty in 1979, are cool. Cairo has set arbitration of their dispute over the Sinai enclave of Taba, held by Israel and claimed by Egypt, as a condition for a summit. Israel's cabinet issued a 14-point blueprint for better relations two weeks ago, accepting the principle of arbitration but setting other conditions which Egypt says it wants to study and discuss.

Iran says raiding Iranian jets fled
TEHRAN (R) — Iran said two Iranian warplanes crossed its border on Sunday but were forced back by anti-aircraft fire. The Iranian news agency, IRNA, quoted an Iranian official as saying that Iranian warplanes had bombed a military garrison at Koushik in northern Iraq. The Iranian official said that Iranian planes had bombed a military garrison at Koushik in northern Iraq. The Iranian official said that Iranian planes had bombed a military garrison at Koushik in northern Iraq. The Iranian official said that Iranian planes had bombed a military garrison at Koushik in northern Iraq.

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King visits GHQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, visited the General Headquarters (GHQ) of the Jordanian Armed Forces on Sunday. The King was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of Staff, and other high-ranking officials. The King inspected the troops and reviewed the plans for the defense of the kingdom.

King congratulates India, Australia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent cables of good wishes on Sunday to Indian President Giani Zail Singh and Australian Governor-General Ninian Martin. The King congratulated them on the occasion of their respective national days. In his cables, the King said he hoped to further strengthen Jordan's ties with the two countries to achieve the interest of the Jordanian as well as Indian and Australian peoples.

Majali returns from Paris

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali returned to Amman from Paris Sunday at the end of an official visit to France. During the visit he met with the French interior minister and senior police officials to discuss cooperation between police forces in Jordan and France.

Sharari back from Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari returned to Amman on Sunday after a week-long visit to Egypt. During the visit he signed a protocol on bilateral cooperation in sports-related affairs between Jordan and Egypt. The minister also attended ceremonies marking a Jordanian-Egyptian sports week which witnessed several sports events.

Blast damages Jerusalem pizzeria

JERUSALEM (R) — An explosion damaged a busy pizzeria restaurant in central Jerusalem on Sunday and the owner said he believed it was caused by guerrillas. No one was injured in the blast, which occurred in a restaurant in the Old City. The owner said he believed it was caused by guerrillas.

Kuwait acquits 9 accused in Iraqi diplomat's murder

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti court has acquitted nine people charged in connection with the murder of an Iraqi diplomat. The court found the defendants not guilty of the crime. The case had been a major scandal in Kuwait.

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King, Arafat hold two rounds of crucial talks

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Sunday held two rounds of crucial talks which could decide the future of the Middle East peace process.

The King hosted a working luncheon at Al Nadwa Palace for Mr. Arafat and his accompanying delegation. The luncheon was attended by senior Jordanian officials. It was the first meeting between the two leaders since November. Later in the evening the King and Mr. Arafat held a closed meeting which was described by Palestinian sources and political observers as "extremely important and decisive" to the future of bilateral relations and joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves. No official statements were issued but a senior PLO official said both sides agreed to "hold a series of meetings on Monday to discuss issues pertaining to bilateral relations and other unresolved subjects." He did not elaborate. But other Palestinian sources said that during the luncheon both sides discussed the civil war and the latest developments in South Yemen and the King's talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in London last week. But it was during the second meeting that Mr. Arafat was expected to deliver to the King the PLO's final position vis-a-vis U.N. Resolution 242, the sources said. Last October, Jordan asked the PLO leadership to define its stance on Resolution 242 in order to get the peace process going. The U.S. refuses to talk to the PLO unless the latter accepts Resolution 242. The PLO has repeatedly rejected Resolution 242 for its failure to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Mr. Arafat's delay in delivering a clear reply to the Jordanian proposal is said to have created tensions between the two sides. But, according to Palestinian sources, the communication did not refer to Resolution 242 but Palestinian sources said the organization could not possibly accept the res-

(Continued on page 3)

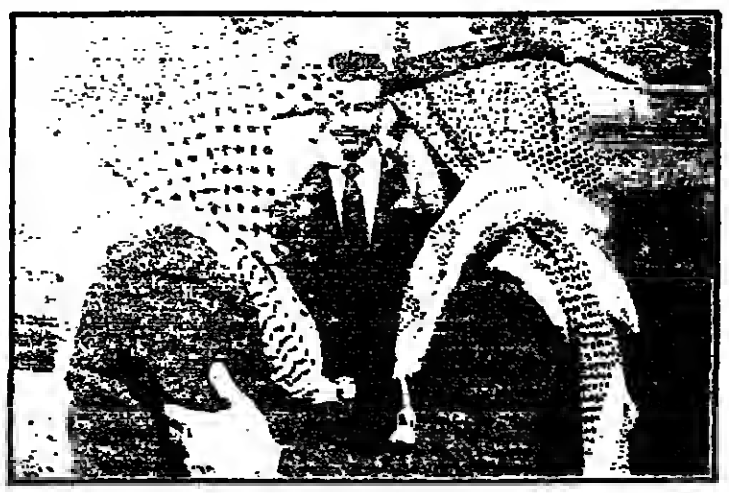
Karami spurns Gemayel's call for cabinet session on pact

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel called on Monday for Lebanon's paralyzed cabinet to meet to try to avert a new bout of civil war, but Prime Minister Rafik Karami swiftly declared that he would not attend. "If the aim is to return the ball to the court of others, this is not permissible," Mr. Karami said. "The administration must take a positive attitude by approving the accord." Mr. Karami and other Muslim government members have boycotted the president since pro-Gemayel Falangist fighters helped rebels in the rightist "Lebanese Forces" militia overthrow Elie Hobeika, one of the pact's signatories, on Jan. 15. The accord, signed by Mr. Hobeika and two other militia chiefs last month, would cut presidential prerogatives and give Lebanon's Muslim majority more political power. Since he was forced into exile, Mr. Hobeika has divided his time between Damascus and Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon, trying to rally opposition to Mr. Gemayel. Mr. Hobeika, accompanied by Syrian intelligence officers, visited the Christian town of Zahle in east Lebanon amid tight security on Sunday and witnesses told Reuter he received a warm welcome from local Falangist Party members. Christian political and religious leaders have issued calls for a new dialogue on the accord, apparently to try to avert a major offensive by pro-Syrian militias massed near Mr. Gemayel's home village of Bikfaya and his Baabda presidential palace. Hardline Christian strongman Samir Geagea has pledged to do whatever he can to restore peace in the country, devastated by conflict that has cost at least 100,000 lives. "We will do whatever is necessary in order to reach peace," the "Lebanese Forces" militia leader said on Saturday in a new conciliatory approach to Syria's bid to end 10 years of war. Local radios meanwhile broadcast a statement issued by a conference of Christian religious and political leaders in which they underlined the Maronite community's attempts to avoid a confrontation with Syrian forces in Lebanon.

(Continued on page 3)

Portuguese vote to elect Eanes' successor

LISBON (R) — The Portuguese voted on Sunday in an election for their first civilian president for 60 years, a move hailed as reinforcing Western-style democracy restored by the armed forces in a 1974 revolution. Voting began quietly in brilliant sunshine over most of the country but improved later as voters flocked to polling stations. Energetic campaigns by the four main candidates had generated considerable interest and commentators said the uncertain outcome should encourage a high turnout. The only right-wing candidate, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, 44, was expected to top the poll, but analysts said he was unlikely to gain the more than 50 per cent needed to win outright. This would mean a run-off next month between him and the candidate with the next best showing. In a run-off, he would face one of the three left-wing candidates, former Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, 61, dissident Socialist Francisco Salgado Zenha, 62, and former independent Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo, 56.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Sunday for talks attended by (photo on right) Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (to the King's left), Fatch



Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil Al Wazir and Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hameed Al Saeh (right)

Kampala falls to rebels

NAIROBI (Agencies) — The rebel National Resistance Army (NRA) of Uganda announced the fall of the capital city of Kampala on Sunday and vowed to take control of the entire country. Government soldiers were said to be retreating east towards Kenya and north towards Sudan, assaulting and robbing civilians as they fled. An unconfirmed report said thousands of government soldiers were regrouping at Jinja, 80 kilometres east of Kampala, under General Tito Okello, chairman of the military council that took over after a coup six months ago. Jinja is Uganda's second largest city and controls the Owen Falls Dam, which supplies hydro-electrical power for all of Uganda and parts of Kenya, including Nairobi. Eriya Kategaya, NRA secretary for political and diplomatic affairs, said at a news conference in the capital that the rebels had captured "the whole of Kampala." He said that by 5 p.m. on Saturday, "the NRA troops had captured the whole of Kampala, including the radio station, post office, parliamentary buildings and the barracks of Luhit, Makindye and Kololo Summit View." Mr. Kategaya said the NRA still was encountering some resistance in the capital Sunday. "We regard ourselves as the government of Uganda. We are in effective control," Mr. Kategaya added however. "We want the whole of Uganda. We shall move forward. There is no part of Uganda we shall leave," he said. Mr. Kategaya said a government garrison at Entebbe, the site of Uganda's international airport 35 kilometres south of Kampala, had also surrendered after government troops from there were defeated on Saturday at Najjanankumbi, a few kilometres south of Kampala. The fall of Kampala followed a week of increasing pressure from the NRA which signed a peace treaty with the government last month in Kenya. The pact was never implemented. NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, a former defence minister, refused to go to Kampala to take up the post of vice-chairman of the ruling military council until the government had brought its notoriously indiscipline troops under control. As NRA pressure on Kampala's suburbs grew last week government soldiers once more went on the rampage, looting, stealing and sitting the throats of some civilians. The NRA forces, who have a reputation for discipline, were greeted by jubilant crowds in Kampala Saturday night. "The NRA calls on all peace-loving Ugandans to cooperate in this exercise of ending the chaos, turmoil and long-time suffering of our people," Mr. Kategaya said on Sunday. "We would like to assure all soldiers of the former military junta who wish to surrender, to do so as no harm will be done to them. We appeal to you not to allow yourselves to die for a lost and useless cause," he added. He also called on Ugandans not to indulge in personal revenge, looting, destruction of property, and harassment of those who held different political views.

King confers with U.S. official

By Salameh B. Ne'niat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein received U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Roscoe Suddarth at Al Nadwa Palace on Sunday. The King's talks with Mr. Suddarth were expected to cover current developments in efforts to move the stalled Middle East peace process, informed sources said. The King's meeting with Mr. Suddarth came immediately following talks between the King and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Mr. Arafat, heading a high-level PLO delegation, earlier held the first round of talks with the King which was expected to centre

on the PLO's final position on United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. Well-placed officials refused to confirm or deny any connection between the King's meeting with Mr. Arafat and his meeting with the U.S. official. Mr. Suddarth's arrival in Amman on Saturday coincided with the arrival of Mr. Arafat and closely followed talks in London between the King and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Mr. Suddarth was earlier received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Petra did not mention what was discussed during the meeting which was attended by American Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker. Before visiting Jordan Mr. Suddarth was reportedly in Damascus, where he was discussed with Syrian leaders "the Syrian position on Palestinian representation" in Mideast peace talks, according to informed sources. The sources said they were not aware whether the Syrians and the U.S. official reached an agreement on that issue. Wat Cluverius, an aide to Mr. Murphy, has been shuttling between Jordan and Israel, according to press reports. Mr. Cluverius has reportedly been conveying the two government's position on proposals to get the peace process off the ground.

Aden buries its dead amid signs of protracted conflict

ADEN (R) — Bulldozers removed charred tanks from the streets of Aden on Sunday as the South Yemeni leaders controlling the city organised mass burials for victims of bloody battles between rival Marxist factions. There was no word on the whereabouts of President Ali Nasser Mohammad, said by his headline opponents two days ago to have been ousted and replaced by Prime Minister Haider Abu Baker Al Attas. Aden Radio said Mr. Attas on Sunday chaired a cabinet meeting, which set up a committee to assess damage in the city of 350,000 people after 12 days of fighting in which up to 10,000 may have died. Mass burials were being held on Sunday. Government offices, banks and schools stayed shut, but shops were open, and bulldozers removed charred tanks and wrecked cars from streets. The October 14 daily paper, organ of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), said authorities were compiling names of "tens of hundreds massacred by Mohammad's men." Army jeeps toured the city, calling on airport employees and staff of the Democratic Yemen Airline (Alyenda) to report to work. The airport was officially said to have reopened for day flights on Saturday. In the East African port of Djibouti, British officials said South Yemeni authorities had forbidden mass evacuation of foreigners by sea, saying that the 1,000-odd foreign nationals still in Aden who wished to leave must do so by air (See page 2).

The YSP central committee on Friday accused Mr. Mohammad of masterminding "a criminal bloody plot to physically liquidate the party's collective leadership and establish a terrorist dictatorship regime." The committee, stripping Mr. Mohammad of all his titles, named Mr. Attas, a 49-year-old engineer, as interim head of state. Mr. Attas, who was in New Delhi when fighting broke out on Jan. 13, arrived from Moscow on Saturday and said ties with the Soviet Union were "becoming stronger day by day." Libyan Television said Saturday Mr. Mohammad had telephoned Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi pledging the support of the Yemeni people to Libya in the face of U.S. provocations. "Notwithstanding the tribulations being experienced by South Yemen, I am standing by your side in this confrontation," the television quoted him as saying. In neighbouring North Yemen, diplomatic sources said Mr. Mohammad had massed thousands of loyal tribesmen and troops in his home region of Abyan, east of Aden, to try to regain control of the capital. A radio station apparently broadcasting from Abyan and monitored in Sana'a said Mr. Mohammad had given his opponents until Wednesday to surrender or face attack. The AP adds from Bahrain: Gulf-based Arab diplomatic sources insist the conflict in South Yemen remains undecided in favour of either side. "South Yemen is virtually divided into a rebel-controlled capital on one side and tribal eastern and northern regions on another," said one diplomat. "South Yemen now is divided between two governments — the Yemen Socialist Party headline insurgents under Attas and the still-legitimate regime of Mohammad." "With the rebel leadership claiming to be legitimate and Mohammad refusing to budge, the danger of a protracted civil war looms large in South Yemen," said the diplomat. The Gulf News Agency said that the latest developments in South Yemen "offer no conclusive indications that the rebels have decisively won." It said it had information about fighting raging on the outskirts of Aden Saturday night, "despite announcements by the rebels to the contrary." Citing unidentified sources in Sana'a, the agency said the rebels "seemed to be in control of most of Aden, in addition to a number of towns in two governorates." Forces loyal to Mr. Mohammad, it said, "remain undisputed" in four governorates. Six governorates make up the state of South Yemen, with a population of 2.1 million.

Qadhafi threatens to hit U.S. bases in Mediterranean if Libya is attacked

ATHENS (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has threatened to strike at U.S. military bases in the Mediterranean in the event of an American attack on Libya, a Greek newspaper reported on Sunday. In an exclusive interview published in the mass-circulation Ethnos (The Nation), Greece's biggest-selling tabloid, Colonel Qadhafi was quoted as threatening strikes on the bases on the grounds that "any attack against us would be based on the support those bases provide." He also called on the nations of Europe to eject American military bases from their territories, the newspaper reported. On Saturday Malta announced it had passed on a warning to Italy that Libya would strike against bases that might be used by the United States to attack it. Ethnos quoted Col. Qadhafi as calling President Ronald Reagan

"a madman and a fool," adding that if Western European nations gave in to U.S. pressures for an economic embargo on Libya, "it would be disastrous to their interests." The United States and Libya escalated their war of nerves this weekend, with the U.S. navy exercising off the Libyan coast. Col. Qadhafi warned from a warship that fighting could break out. "We expect fighting any minute as long as the Americans are carrying out their manoeuvres," Col. Qadhafi told reporters aboard a Libyan naval vessel in the Gulf of Sirte on Saturday. Col. Qadhafi sailed out of Misurata harbour on Saturday aboard the vessel carrying four French-made missiles. He told reporters taken to the scene by Libyan authorities that he was sailing to Benghazi, 485 kilometres to the east, to defend Libya's territorial waters "to the death." (Continued on page 3)

Sudanese army to return to barracks after elections

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military ruler Sunday promised to take the army back to barracks after elections in April.

Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC), told a group of visiting reporters that the new generation of Sudanese saw democracy as the only viable system and would not tolerate military rule again.

He said the role of the TMC would end as soon as a new party government was elected on the basis of the April poll, which will be the first multi-party vote since 1968.

The army would, however, continue to take an interest in unity between the country's Arab north and rebellious African south and could play an advisory role if the civilian politicians invited it to do so, he added.

But the general said he thought the one-year transitional period between the overthrow of President Jaafar Numeiri last year and the elections should have been longer.

"If it had been a little longer, others would perhaps have had the chance to prepare for the elections," he said in a reference to southerners who may miss the chance to vote because of insecurity in their region.

The Ethiopian-backed Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been waging a bush war against government troops in the south for almost three years and estimates of the number of southerners who will be able to reach polling stations vary from 10 to 75 per cent.

as high treason, violation of the constitution, unlawful wealth, forgery, dishonesty and instigating war against the country.

Egypt has rejected numerous Sudanese requests for Numeiri's extradition for trial. The former president is living in Egypt as a political exile.

Gen. Abdul Attie said the Interpol office would deliver dossiers of the charges to Egyptian authorities, adding that Egypt, as a signatory to Interpol rules, was obliged to take legal measures to arrest Numeiri and prevent him from departing Egypt.

The attorney-general expressed hope that Egypt would not object this time now that the extradition request was based on criminal and not on political charges.

Egyptian officials could not be reached because of the late hour.

On Thursday, Mirghani Al Nassei, head of the Sudanese Bar Association, arrived in Cairo with what he said was documented evidence of charges against Numeiri, which he said he would present to an Egyptian court to revoke Numeiri's status as political refugee.

Bomb explodes at Haifa

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bomb exploded Sunday at a central square in the northern port of Haifa, but no one was hurt and there was no damage, police said. A brief statement released by Haifa police said the bomb was planted among bushes in Paris Square, next to a bank. Police cordoned off the area and searched for suspects and for more explosives.

Jordan to crack down on drug smugglers

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan is considering harsher penalties, including the death sentence, to combat a growing drug smuggling menace, according to concerned officials.

The country's drug problem is not yet serious, especially when compared with some other Arab states and many in the industrialised world, officials pointed out. But quantities of narcotics, including heroin, are smuggled into Jordan, and through it to other Middle East areas.

A total of 461 alleged drug users and smugglers were arrested last year, 60 per cent of them non-Jordanian, compared with 200 in 1984. Anti-Narcotics Department Head Colonel Hashem Al Qaisi told the official news agency, Petra.

Drug cases are heard by a military court formed under martial law, in force since 1967. Sentences range from five years jail to hard labour for life, with fines. It is not known how many people have been convicted.

"The criminal law is being reviewed in order to provide for deterrent punishment of drug smugglers, which in certain cases may even include the death penalty," Col. Qaisi said.

There has been no official detailed information on drug abuse

among Jordan's 2.5 million people since a survey in 1978, which estimated the number of Jordanian users at under 700.

New investigations

The government this month ordered a new investigation by a national committee, which was also charged with finding ways to contain the problem.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzah told Reuters: "The number of drug addicts has been increasing and the habit has spread from adults to our younger people. I don't think the problem is serious in Jordan because family ties are strong and parents, unlike those in the West, exercise more control over their children who are obedient. But we have to start taking measures against the epidemic."

Dr. Hamzah attributed drug addiction among some Jordanians to their increasing exposure to Western culture through education abroad, free travel and improved living standards.

Her Majesty Queen Noor told the First Ladies' Conference on Drug Abuse in New York last October that Jordan's 1978 survey confirmed a rising trend of abuse among Jordanians and foreigners living in the country.

"Especially disturbing was the realisation that our drug abuse problem, though small in absolute size, had begun to affect new seg-

ments of our population, the Queen said.

"By the mid-and late 70s, illicit drugs were being consumed by businessmen, students and even women and girls," Queen Noor told the conference, organised by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy.

The scale of the problem in Jordan "remains relatively small and still within manageable proportions," Queen Noor added.

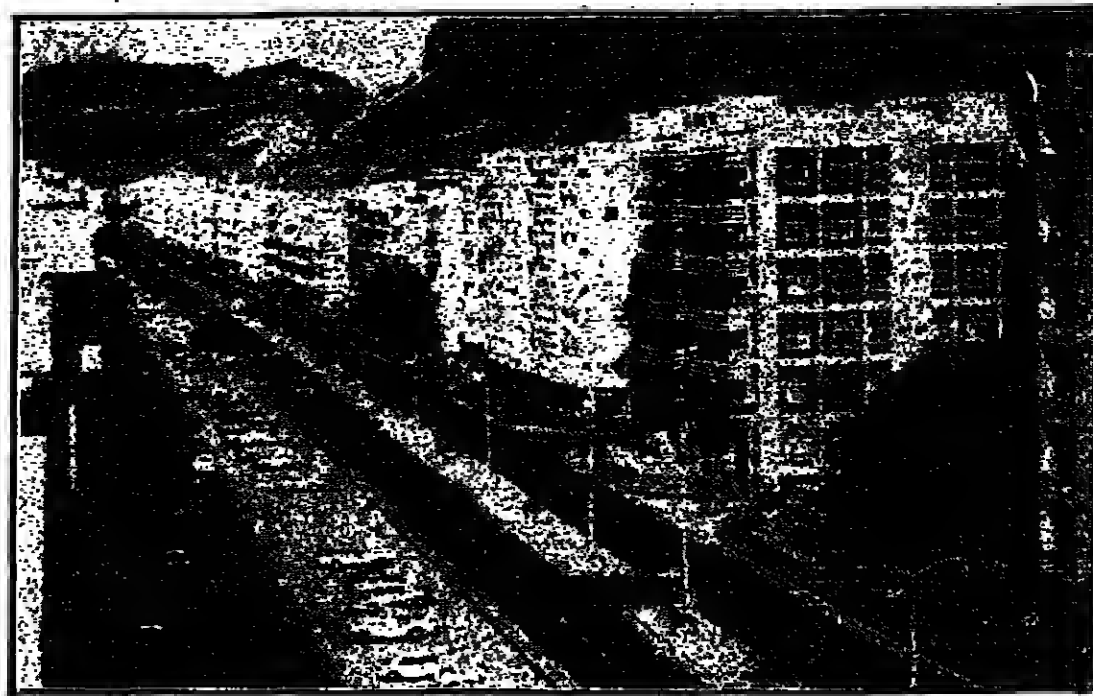
Rehabilitation centre

Jordan has no drug rehabilitation centre, but Dr. Hamzah said treatment would be available shortly at a psychiatric centre opening in Amman.

Anti-Narcotics Department Head Col. Qaisi, quoted by Petra, said among the 461 drug-related arrests last year were members of an international ring alleged to be smuggling hashish and stimulant tablets through Jordan to a neighbouring Arab state.

He gave no details, but said: "There has been a noticeable rise in drug prices here as a result of our strict checks on smuggling which reduced supplies to the market."

Confiscated drugs with a street value equivalent to about \$3 million were destroyed at a cement plant kiln near Amman this month, a sixth of the total value of drugs destroyed in 1984.



Massa Boulevard in the middle of the South Yemeni capital, Aden, where street battles with tanks and artillery took place during the coup which toppled President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

S. Yemen closes evacuation port

DJIBOUTI (R) — Authorities in South Yemen have forbidden more evacuations of foreigners by sea, telling the roughly 1,000 who remain in the capital, Aden, that they must do so by air. British officials said Sunday.

A group of 1,050, mostly Indian construction workers employed by the government, is still caught in Little Aden, west of the capital, following 12 days of bloody fighting between rival Marxist factions.

The officials said a planned evacuation of the group by the British cargo ship Diamond Princess had to be abandoned Saturday when Yemeni authorities notified HMS Newcastle, a British destroyer standing offshore, that additional evacuations must be by air.

More than 6,000 foreigners of some 50 nationalities have arrived here by sea over the past eight days.

Aden International Airport was closed after fighting began on Jan. 13 and officials at Djibouti Airport said Sunday they had not been notified of its reopening. A scheduled Air Djibouti flight to Aden Sunday was cancelled.

The British officials said South Yemen had asked them to tell India to send charter planes for its nationals.

Meanwhile the official Soviet News Agency, TASS reported Saturday that South Yemen's Marxist Party and National Assembly had replaced President Ali Nasser Mohammad with a provisional head-of-state, who apparently has Kremlin support.

TASS claimed the fighting that raged since Jan. 13 between Mr. Mohammad's backers and a rival faction had ceased and that the situation in Aden "is gradually returning to normal."

The dispatch, datelined Aden and delayed for a day after Mr. Mohammad's reported replacement, did not say what happened to the president, who also was seen as having Kremlin support.

TASS warned "the USA and other forces" against interfering in South Yemen's strife, which the Kremlin has called a "purely internal" matter.

TASS said the South Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, the National Assembly, met Friday and named Prime Minister Heidar Ali Attas as acting president and vice-president of the assembly's presidium.

In another dispatch, TASS said Mr. Attas and Foreign Minister Abdul Al Dali returned to South Yemen on Friday after spending about 10 days in Moscow and meeting twice with Yegor Ligachev, the Kremlin's no. 2 man.

An Arab diplomat in Bahrain said Saturday, however, that South Yemen's neighbours still considered Mr. Mohammad the "sole legitimate" leader of the country.

Mr. Ligachev's reported comments in a meeting with Mr. Attas on Thursday, and the TASS dispatch from Aden on Saturday,

seemed to show that the Kremlin supports the new provisional leadership in the Arab World's only Marxist nation.

But the reports on Mr. Ligachev's meeting, Mr. Attas' departure from Moscow and the South Yemeni party gathering were delayed 24 hours, an indication that the Soviets may have waited to see how events unfolded before taking a public stand.

This caution reflected the Kremlin's public approach throughout the South Yemen crisis, which has been reported only briefly in the official Soviet media. The civil war left the Soviets in a difficult position since both sides appeared to have support.

Abel Fata Ismail, the headline Marxist who reportedly helped spark the violence, was in exile in Moscow from 1980 until 1985.

TASS quoted Mr. Ligachev as telling Mr. Attas the Soviet Union understood the need for "restoring unity" in South Yemen.

"It was declared that the Soviet Union, too, will continue a policy of friendly cooperation with the Yemen Socialist Party and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," TASS said.

On Saturday, it said South Yemeni leaders gave a "high appraisal" to Soviet support and solidarity during the crisis.

"A strengthening and development of relations with the Socialist countries and the USSR will further be the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," it said.

Sheikh Zayed urges Aden to halt bloodshed

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan Sunday urged "leaders of South Yemen" to halt the bloodshed and commit themselves to the "interests of their country and people."

Sheikh Zayed was delivering the opening speech of the UAE Federal National Council (FNC) which opened its new session here Sunday.

He expressed the UAE's concern over the bloody events in South Yemen, expressing hope that the Yemeni leaders would reach "a solution for restoring peace to their country."

He also briefed the FNC members on other troubled events in the Gulf and Arab region.

Regarding the five-year-old Gulf war, Sheikh Zayed reiterated the UAE's pledge to end the "continuous bloodletting and escalated fighting between two Muslim neighbouring countries."

"The UAE has exerted honest and hard efforts through regional and international organisations in addition to direct contacts, for a peaceful end to this destructive war," he said.

As for relations among the Gulf countries, he hoped the next summit of six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) scheduled in Abu Dhabi in November, would bring with it "comprehensive coordination among Gulf states."

The GCC is a 4-year-old regional economic and collective sec-



Sheikh Zayed

urity alliance that includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE.

Sheikh Zayed also hoped that the Lebanese people find the "right way that would bring peace to their war-torn country."

He stressed that peace in the Middle East "will not be restored without a solution to the Palestinian problem."

He confirmed the UAE's efforts to heal inter-Arab rifts, saying his country placed "pan-Arab interests above all else."

The FNC speaker condemned on behalf of the council "the acts disturbing security in the country," in apparent reference to the Jan. 16 blast destroying a tourist agency office in Abu Dhabi.

"We strongly oppose utilising our country for terrorism and we urge the government to strengthen its grip on security," Speaker Hilal Ahmad Lootah added.

West German company to sell arms to S. Arabia

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — A West German company will deliver 60 "wildcat" anti-aircraft systems to Saudi Arabia in March with permission from the Bonn government, the news magazine Der Spiegel has reported.

The report was released one day before Prime Minister Shimon Peres arrives for a three-day visit to West Germany.

Israel has strongly criticised West German plans to sell weapons to Saudi Arabia and Peres is expected to raise the issue in his talks in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other officials.

The Bonn government has to approve all arms exports.

The Hamburg-published wee-

kly reaches newsstands on Monday but the magazine released a copy to the Associated Press in advance.

The "wildcat" is manufactured by the West German company Krauss-Maffei. Each system is equipped with two 30-mm guns and is mounted on an armoured vehicle.

Der Spiegel said the deal was worth between 8 million and 12 million marks (\$3.2 million and \$4.8 million).

Krauss-Maffei is also negotiating with Saudi Arabia a deal to modernise the kingdom's French-built AMX-30 tanks and to sell it the "Cepard" anti-aircraft system, according to the magazine.

U.N. soldier, villager killed by SLA tank shell

TEL AVIV (R) — A Nepalese soldier serving with United Nations peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon and a woman villager were killed by a tank shell fired by Israeli-backed militiamen, a U.N. spokesman said Sunday.

The soldier was hit when a tank of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia "opened fire indiscriminately" at the village of Kafra, north of Bint Jbeil, said Timor Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Seven other villagers were wounded.

Goksel said the tank fire followed a rocket-propelled grenade attack by unidentified assailants on an SLA position at nearby Yater village, which has been attacked daily in recent weeks.

The soldier was the fifth Nepalese killed since the nine-nation peacekeeping force was deployed in South Lebanon in 1977. UNIFIL has lost 115 soldiers.

In a separate incident, U.N. sources said UNIFIL troops dismantled three Katyusha rockets near Taibeh, south west of SLA headquarters at Marjayoun. The rockets were aimed at Israel.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111	
MAIN CHANNEL	Koran
16:00	Cartoons
16:30	Middle East
17:00	Religious programme
18:00	Small Wonder
18:30	Local Series
19:00	Local programme on development
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:00	Local Comedy
21:30	Tomorrow's programme
22:00	Arabic series: The Road to Jerusalem
22:30	News in Arabic
23:00	Arabic Series Contd.
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French documentary: Petra
19:00	News in French
19:30	Magazine Sportif
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Starring the Actors
21:00	Tender is the Night
21:30	News in English
22:00	Dallas
RADIO JORDAN 885 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
09:30	News Summary
10:00	Pop Session Contd.
10:30	News Bulletin
11:00	Over a Cup of Tea
11:30	Concert Hour
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Old Favourites
13:00	The 15th Century A.H.
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	Sports Round-up
14:30	Special Feature
15:00	Newsweek
15:30	Date with a Star
16:00	Evening Show
16:30	News Summary
BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsweek 06:00 Foreign Affairs
06:45	Doctor Who 06:45 Reflections
07:00	World News 07:00 Twenty-Four Hours
07:30	News Summary 07:30 Lebanon
08:00	Recording of the Week 08:00
08:30	Newsweek 08:30 Questions of Faith
09:00	World News 09:00 Twenty-Four Hours
09:30	News Summary 09:30 Saudi and Company 10:00 World News 10:00
10:00	Newsweek 10:00 Foreign Affairs
10:30	Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:00
11:00	Financial News 11:00 Look Ahead 11:45 People's Choice 12:00
12:00	News Summary: Questions of Faith
12:30	World News 12:30 World News 12:30
13:00	News Summary: Questions of Faith
13:30	World News 13:30 World News 13:30
14:00	Newsweek 14:00 Sports Round-up 14:00
14:30	World News 14:30 World News 14:30
15:00	News Summary: Outlook 15:00
15:30	World News 15:30 World News 15:30
16:00	Newsweek 16:00 Sports Round-up 16:00
16:30	World News 16:30 World News 16:30
17:00	News Summary: Outlook 17:00
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18:00	Newsweek 18:00 Sports Round-up 18:00
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19:00	News Summary: Outlook 19:00
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23:00	News Summary: Outlook 23:00
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24:00	Newsweek 24:00 Sports Round-up 24:00
24:30	World News 24:30 World News 24:30
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz	
06:00	News 06:00 Newsweek 06:00
06:30	World News 06:30 World News 06:30
07:00	News Summary 07:00
07:30	World News 07:30 World News 07:30
08:00	Newsweek 08:00
08:30	World News 08:30 World News 08:30
09:00	News Summary 09:00
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24:00	Newsweek 24:00
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* French exhibition entitled "Nécessaire de l'Écriture" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 30)	
* Painting exhibition by Hind Sharif Nassar at the Marriott Hotel (until Jan. 28)	
* An exhibition of artificial plants and flowers at the Housing Block Complex.	
VIDEO	
"Les Livres" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267	
American Centre ... 644371	
American Cultural Library ... 641520	
British Council ... 6361478	
French Cultural Centre ... 637009	
Gottlieb Institute ... 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre ... 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre ... 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre ... 639777	
Yeha Arts Centre ... 665195	
Israeli Youth City ... 6671816	
Y.W.C.A. ... 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. ... 664251	
Amman Municipal Library ... 637111	
University of Jordan Library ... 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Jordanian provinces and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mount Lebanon, Jabal Libnan. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) ... Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) ... Tel. 637440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) ... Tel. 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) ... Tel. 623541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) ... Tel. 678906.	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh ... 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh ... 771331.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) ... Tel. 671751.	
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 677534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:11 ... Fajr	
06:33 ... Sunrise	
11:00 ... Dhahr	
14:43 ... Asr	
17:24 ... Maghrib	
18:26 ... Isha	

Senate speaker briefs Soviet envoy on Jordan's policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Zaid Rifai, briefed Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Zinchenko, on Jordan's policy in the Middle East during a meeting in the Senate Chamber on Sunday.

Mr. Zinchenko also outlined the Soviet Union's position on the conflict in the Middle East, and the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of all Arab lands occupied in 1967.

Mr. Rifai, in his turn, outlined the Jordanian position on the conflict in the Middle East, and the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of all Arab lands occupied in 1967.

Mr. Rifai also called on the superpowers to make practical efforts to secure a peace which would guarantee the security, safety and interests of all peace-loving peoples in the Middle East, taking into consideration the Palestinian cause as the core of the conflict with its human, cultural and international dimensions.

Later Sunday Mr. Lawzi received the East German Ambassador in Amman Wolfgang Brauvski for discussions on the scope of cooperation and relations linking Jordan and the German Democratic Republic.

Muasher outlines benefits of new decision on investments

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Muasher, outlined the benefits of a new decision on investments in Arab countries during a meeting with Arab investors in Amman on Sunday.

Mr. Muasher said that the new decision is designed to encourage investors to contribute to Jordanian development schemes by offering incentives and removing all restrictions.

He said that the decision is important and that it is in line with the country's pan-Arab policy of offering non-Jordanian Arab investors the chance to take part in development schemes and at the same time guaranteeing their capital and profits. The measures reflect Jordan's keenness on maintaining joint Arab action and pan-Arab economic integration, the minister said.

He went on to say that any citizen holding a passport from an Arab country can make investment in Jordan, deal or trade in real estate and land, buy or sell shares and set up business with all freedom and on equal terms with Jordanian citizens.

The minister said that non-Jordanian Arabs can invest in agriculture, tourism, industry and other services and will enjoy the same exemptions of duty and will not have to go through the routine of acquiring approval from the concerned authority for such investments.

Dr. Muasher said that all investments can be made within the boundaries of municipalities and that all capital and profits will be safeguarded against confiscation, nationalisation or freezing and can be transferred out in any currency without any restrictions and under no conditions. The minister said that the government hopes, through these measures, to attract Arab investors who can both help Jordan and reap profit from their investments in the country.

Arab cement, building union opens its meetings today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials (AUCBM) will open a meeting in Amman today under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan bin Muhammad of Saudi Arabia, the union's chairman.

Discussions over the coming two days will focus on the union's general plan for training and a report submitted by the union's secretariat on AUCBM's activities in the past year and a draft budget for the current year.

The meeting will also elect a chairman for the union and a director for the union's technical affairs. It will also endorse a protocol on cooperation between the union and the industrial research centre in Syria, and a protocol on cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in Jordan.

Representatives from 17 Arab states will take part in the meeting out of 15 members who represent 75 cement companies, specialised organisations and research centres in the Arab World.

The AUCBM, which was established in 1977, is designed to develop cooperation among industrial sectors in the Arab World in the manufacture of building materials, the production of cement, marketing products and making available building materials. The union also helps Arab countries to exchange information and technical data in these fields.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hind Nasser opens exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — The fourth personal art exhibition of Hind Nasser was opened at the Marriott Hotel in Amman Sunday. Attending the opening ceremony was Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, a number of cabinet members and heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions as well as an audience of art lovers in Jordan. On display for three days are 30 paintings depicting the artist's personal experiences and presenting the Jordanian environment, with particular attention to the desert and Aqaba.

Committee discusses electoral law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament legal committee held a meeting Sunday, in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, during which it resumed its discussion of the draft electoral law. Also attending the meeting were Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh.

Airport authorities catch drug smuggler

AMMAN (J.T.) — A passenger arriving at the Queen Alia International Airport on Saturday was arrested after 15 kilos of hashish and an unspecified amount of heroin were discovered in his luggage, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. The report said that the drugs were hidden in boxes in the form of soap cakes placed inside a wooden bed frame but the report gave no indication about the passenger's identity or nationality.

Women graduates organise seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Women Graduates Club (AWGC) will organise a seminar on the image of the Arab individual abroad to be held on Saturday Feb. 1. Former Information Minister Laith Sharaf, President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghannour, and Dr. Mazza Armouti from Yarmouk University will speak at the seminar to be held at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman.

University president in Oman

MUSCAT (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali conferred in Muscat Sunday with the under-secretary of the Omani Ministry of Education and the president of Sultan Qaboos University. During the two meetings, both sides discussed Jordanian-Omani cooperation in the fields of university education. They also discussed accepting Omani students at the University of Jordan and providing the Sultan Qaboos University with Jordanian academic cadres.



Her Majesty Queen Noor waves at the participants of the Arbor Day celebration held at the Golden Jubilee Garden in Jabal Hussein, Sunday (Petra)

Prince Hassan calls for unified policy to regulate exchange of Arab manpower

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday called on Arab decision makers to adopt a unified policy which would regulate the exchange of manpower between Arab states and which would also be instrumental in securing the basic rights of all Arab expatriates.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by Minister of Higher Education Nasereddin Al Assad, Prince Hassan urged full-scale cooperation at the highest level to regulate the exchange of manpower in line with political and socio-economic developments in the Arab World.

Some Arab countries, including Jordan, are likely to face economic losses due to the return of expatriate labourers to their countries as a result of some Arab countries' policies, the Crown Prince told a two-day seminar on Arab cooperation in labour and labour application related affairs, organised by the Arab Thought Forum.

The Crown Prince urged Arab governments to neutralise labour and to keep the issue of labour separate from policy as a priority for a sound base to regulate the exchange of manpower. He also stressed the necessity that every Arab labourer be granted his financial and moral rights wherever he may be in the Arab World and that he be given priority over non-Arab nationalities.

Long-term programmes should be undertaken in order to attract and encourage Arab intellectuals and pioneering individuals to stay in their homeland instead of emigrating and this could be done by providing proper working conditions and a conducive atmosphere, he continued.

Referring to Jordanian manpower in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region, which is estimated to be about 40 per cent of the total manpower population of the Kingdom, the Crown Prince said that this situation represents a historical interaction between Jordan and other countries. Prince Hassan said initial studies estimate the

total financial investment spent to rehabilitate Jordanian expatriates to be JD 22 billion at 1984 prices. Such an investment represents a very high expenditure for a country of limited resources such as Jordan, he noted.

The Crown Prince cautioned that manpower investment could be badly hit if countries deport Arab workers on a large scale. Late in 1985, Libya deported Tunisian, Syrian and other foreign workers as a result of what it termed as "national financial strains". Some Gulf countries have already implemented new measures to reduce foreign manpower to the minimal levels, he continued.

In his speech, the Crown Prince said the economies of Arab countries such as Jordan, Egypt and North Yemen, cannot cope with the mass return of workers. Jordan, he continued, needs expatriates' remittances which are a pillar of the national economy as they average JD 400 million per annum. Moreover, the Crown Prince said, labour market in Jordan cannot absorb the huge number of returning labourers as there is a growing problem of unemployment, now standing at nine per cent.

Prince Hassan urged the adoption of full-scale cooperation and coordination between Arab states in order to arrive at comprehensive pan-Arab develop-

elopment. Such cooperation would help reduce any negative effects and repercussions when oil revenues slump, he added.

Prince Hassan called for a stress on regional development in all Arab countries in order to achieve agricultural integration and to promote agricultural production. He maintained that agricultural awareness should also be accompanied by parallel efforts in all walks of life.

Following Prince Hassan's speech, International Labour Organisation (ILO) Assistant Director General Ghalib Barakat delivered a speech in which he outlined the ILO's role in labour issues and cooperation between Jordan and the ILO. Mr. Barakat said the ILO has made arrangements to hold round table meetings on labour issues for countries which import or export manpower.

In his speech, Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) Assistant Director General Abdul Hussein Musallam called for long-term programmes to organise the migration of labourers in the Arab World.

During Sunday's session, which was presided over by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, former minister of labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber presented a working paper on the exchange of manpower between Arab states. Its problems and future prospects.



Minister of Higher Education Nasereddin Al Assad (right) delivers a speech on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during the opening session of a seminar on manpower and employment (Petra photo)

King, Arafat continue crucial talks

(Continued from page 1)

olution "in return for an undefined role in an international peace conference."

But in Jordan's view, which has been repeatedly expressed by Jordanian officials here, the PLO's acceptance will strengthen Jordan's negotiating position vis-a-vis the American administration in order to secure a role for the PLO in the peace process.

There were no details available on the results of the King's meeting with Mr. Murphy in London last week but Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said that progress had been made towards peace negotiations in the Middle East. He did not elaborate. Western diplomats here said that by not accepting 242 "the PLO will be dealing itself out of the peace process."

PLO officials, however, brushed aside such suggestions saying that "there could not be a just and durable settlement with the PLO."

Political analysts here attribute Mr. Arafat's reluctance to accept 242 to "the fact that without anything substantial in return the PLO chairman will be jeopardising his improving relations with the Soviet Union and, more significantly, Palestinian unity."

The PLO is already divided but the analysts said that there "could be more serious divisions within the movement if the leadership of the organisation accepted 242 on its own."

Furthermore, Palestinian sources say, the PLO leadership does not see any "substantial and encouraging change in the American position towards the Palestinian people."

The American administration has recently indicated that it accepts an international peace con-

ference but did not define its structure or function. "We do not want a symbolic international conference but it should be a conference that can enforce the implementation of its resolutions and that will lead to a genuine peaceful settlement that will guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people," Palestinian sources said.

Sunday's afternoon meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Deputy Prime Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Head of the Intelligence Department Tareq Alaeiddin and Secretary General of the Royal Court Rajai Al Dajani.

On the Palestinian side the talks were attended by Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Hani Al Hassan, PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem, Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Jaweed Al Ghusein, Mahmoud Abbas and Abdul Razak Al Yahya, Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Seel. The AP adds from Amman: The new mayor of the largest city on the Israeli-occupied West Bank said Sunday that leaders in the area would not take part in peace talks with Israel against the wishes of the PLO.

"With the objections of the PLO, it's not really possible," said Nabhis Mayor Zafer Masri, who

was appointed late last year to replace an Israeli military governor for Nablus.

Peres said last week that he would like West Bank mayors or Palestinian members of Jordan's parliament to represent the Palestinian side in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks.

He said the talks would try to arrange a Middle East peace conference.

"I don't see it as an easy option unless the PLO would give a sort of blessing or be neutral," Mr. Masri said in an interview with the AP. He said he did not see any West Bank leaders "going head-on" against the PLO.

He said Israeli allegations that West Bank leaders feared PLO assassination "is not true." He said the West Bankers are not qualified to represent Palestinians outside Israeli-occupied lands and said the PLO is recognised as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Masri said he had not been asked to take part in any peace talks and said he would not do so against the wishes of the PLO. He said, "it does not necessarily mean I am interested."

He noted, however, that the PLO last year agreed to permit non-PLO officials to accompany Jordan to talks with U.S. officials on peace efforts, although that meeting was scrapped.

Karami spurns Gemayel's call

(Continued from page 1)

The statement, from 13 bishops and two former presidents, welcomed the Syrian-brokered militia pact signed on December 28.

A "Lebanese Forces" communiqué named Mr. Geagea as

the militia's new leader on Friday, and on Saturday other Christian notables, including 18 parliamentarians, met at Bkirke, about 15 kilometres north of Beirut.

Queen Noor patronises Arbor Day celebration

Tree planting activities continue all over the country

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday patronised an Arbor Day celebration held at the Golden Jubilee garden in Jabal Hussein and the Queen, along with school children and scouts, planted trees in the garden, which was set up by Amman Municipality to serve as a public garden for residents in the Jabal Hussein area.

Among the officials taking part in the celebration was Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, members of the municipality's council and members of the General Federation of Jordanian Women as well as local notables.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Rawabdeh said that the public garden was set up on an area of 12 dunums and that a total of 3,000 saplings were planted during Sunday's celebration. The municipality will set up 50 other gardens in Amman and will plant trees along roads and unused land during 1986. Mr. Rawabdeh continued. He said that no less than 1,000 saplings will be planted every day in Amman to make the

city green.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Rawabdeh opened another public garden, near the Amman-Zarqa highway, which was established on an area of 15 dunums. According to Mr. Rawabdeh, municipality teams have planted 3,500 trees at Ain Ghazal, Jabal Qusur and along Independence Street in Amman during this season.

He said that other areas planted with trees were Marka, the Islamic cemetery in north Marka, Yarmouk garden, Al Adal garden in Abdoun, Ras Al 'Ain, Umm Al Hiran cemetery, Al Nasr and Al Manara garden. A total of 25,000 trees have been planted in these regions during this year's Arbor Day celebrations.

Tree planting activities were also held Sunday at Ramtha where participants planted fruit and forest trees.

A celebration held at Yajouz-road, linking Amman with Zarqa, was attended by West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels and Mr. Ghalib Abu Orah, the director of the Range and Afforestation Department. Jordan and West Germany have been cooperating since 1974 in afforestation projects in Jordan and West Germany has been offering Jordan assistance and advice on planting trees. West Germany has also helped Jordan to establish a vocational training centre in afforestation and means of reducing the risk of and damage caused by forest fires.

Another Arbor Day celebration at Al Wammanat cemetery was attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and senior ministry officials. The minister said that a total of 10,000 saplings will be planted around Islamic cemeteries and 1,000 olive tree saplings around mosques in the Kingdom.

First term tawjihi exams end

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education Sunday announced the end of the mid-year examination session for the third secondary class (tawjihi), and said that generally all went well at the 654 examination halls around the country.

The Director of the Ministry's Examinations Department Odeh Najdawi said that supervisors and invigilators discovered a total of 110 cases of cheating and students who were caught in the act were punished by not being allowed to take the rest of the exams or denied the marks of the subject in which the cheating occurred.

Apart from the examination halls set up by the ministry, supervisors visited 15 reformatory schools and prisons in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid to supervise the examinations being taken by 15 students in these centres in addition to 35 others now being treated in hospitals, Mr. Najdawi added.

He said that no complaints were made about the sets of questions apart from the usual ones about physics and mathematics for the scientific stream and English language for the literary stream. There was no truth in rumours that mistakes were made in the questions or that insufficient time was given for answering them, Mr. Najdawi said.

Qadhafi threatens bases

(Continued from page 1)

the Mediterranean to avoid provoking Libya.

"There is in the Mediterranean an American military demonstration destined perhaps to exercise pressure or create a climate of tension," said Mr. Klibi.

"This is regrettable. We hope that the United States of America reconsiders its position toward this intention in order to avoid any demonstration of force that could constitute a threat or provocation."

"We want the Mediterranean sea to remain a sea of peace, and that, if there are tensions, problems or conflicts of interest, that dialogue be the means to resolve the difficulties that can spring up," Mr. Klibi said.

Mr. Klibi made his comments before departing for Tunis. Earlier on Sunday he met with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to discuss Mediterranean tension.

Following the talks, Mr. Klibi said Italy has a privileged relationship with the Arab World and no Arab country is considering taking measures against it.

The comment came in response to Saturday's statement by the Maltese government that Libya had threatened to strike against U.S. military bases in the Mediterranean, including bases at Naples and Sigonella in Sicily.

Rome was the last stop for Mr. Klibi on a round of visits to European capitals to convey the Arab League's concern over the U.S.-Libyan tensions.

Foreign ministers of the 12 European Common market countries, in talks on Monday, are expected to reject the U.S. call for economic sanctions against Libya. The European nations have strong commercial ties to Libya.

Nsour, Lawzi return from IFAD session in Rome

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and Under Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry Salem Lawzi returned to Amman Saturday evening after participating in the ninth session of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) council which was held in Rome.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Dr. Nsour said that he was elected as president of the fund for two years.

The minister said that during the session, participants agreed to define the revenues of the fund at \$500 million of which industrial countries paid \$300 million while

the rest was met by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

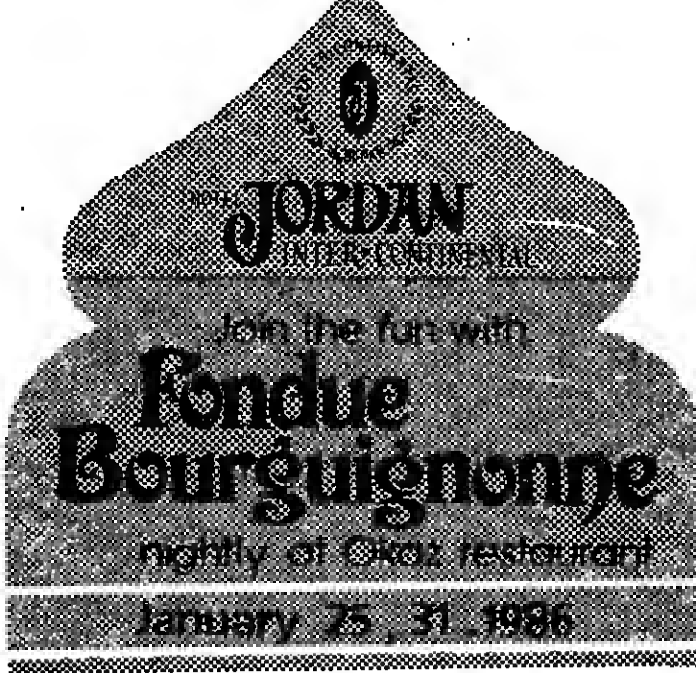
Dr. Nsour said that he held a series of meetings which dealt with the development of the Zarqa River Basin project and other development projects included within the current five-year development plan (1986-1990). He said the World Bank contributed \$10.8 million towards agricultural development cooperative project which aims to increase the production of foodstuffs. He said the World Bank also contributed \$12.05 million to be lent to private farmers for the purchase of agricultural equipment.

Dutch experts on tourism arrive

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of Dutch specialists in promoting tourist attractions in Amman for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Tourism Authority. Sources at the authority said that the team will look into tourist facilities in Jordan, means of marketing Jordanian tourist attractions in Europe and organising group visits to Jordan. The team groups tourist writers and journalists.

The Ministry of Tourism has announced that it will take part in a tourist fair to be opened in Mad-

rid on Jan. 28. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has announced that it participated in an international trade fair which opened in the Dutch city of Utrecht on Jan. 16. Alia displayed posters featuring tourist attractions in Jordan along with photos of archaeological sites and badia regions, in addition to a collection of traditional Jordanian handicrafts and documentaries depicting various aspects of Jordanian life. During the fair, the Alia folk troupe presented several national folklore performances.

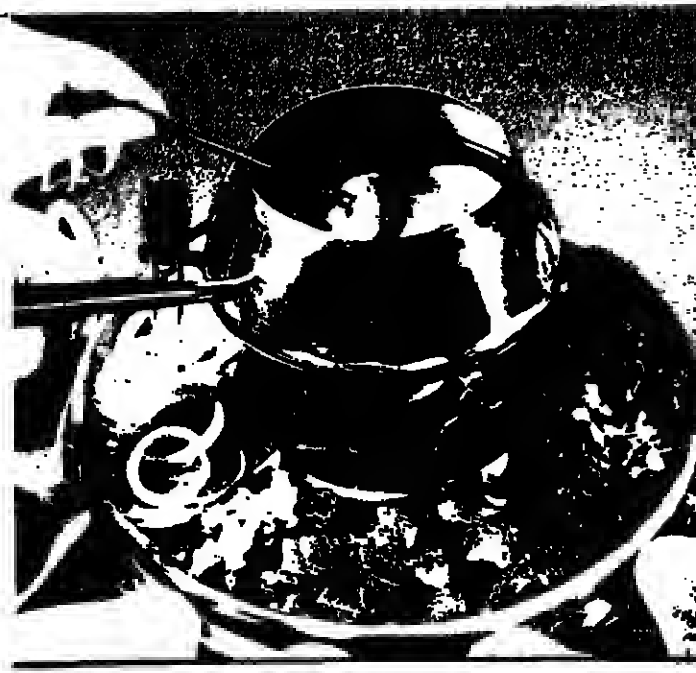


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Stockholm talks could be first arms control success since 1979

By Richard Murphy
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — After languishing on the forgotten fringes of international diplomacy for two years, the Stockholm disarmament conference could finally emerge in 1986 as the first arms control success story since 1979.

The 35 countries taking part in the talks are expected to start drafting an accord to reduce the risk of war in Europe when the ninth negotiating session starts on January 28.

If they succeed by their September 19 deadline, they will have produced the first East-West arms control agreement since the 1979 SALT-2 treaty, which was signed by Moscow and Washington but never ratified by the United States.

"Agreement in Stockholm could be the first concrete product of the thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations," a NATO delegate said.

No-one doubts that putting a detailed and highly technical agreement down on paper will be a long and difficult process, but delegates say they have already come a long way since the conference opened on January 17, 1984.

It began with Moscow and Washington barely on speaking terms following the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter and NATO's deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The strained East-West atmosphere overshadowed the talks throughout 1984, delaying agreement even on a basic agenda and negotiating structure until the end of the first year.

In 1985 the conference gained momentum as the superpowers resumed their dialogue on nuclear weapons and President Reagan met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for their first summit. The year ended with tacit agreement on the outlines of an accord and with the way cleared for detailed drafting.

The conference is part of a European cooperation process launched by the 1975 Helsinki accords. It groups the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and all European countries except Albania.

Stockholm has rarely made headlines since the conference's highly publicised opening with a meeting of foreign ministers because the military technicalities under discussion are not calculated to fire the public imagination, delegates say.

The cumbersome official title of the talks — Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe — is usually abbreviated to Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) but this is something of a misnomer.

Disarmament is not due to be discussed until a planned second

phase which might not start for several years.

In the meantime, delegates are trying to agree on measures to reduce suspicion between potential enemies and make it less likely that war will break out in Europe due to surprise attack, accident or miscalculation.

"We're talking about risk reduction rather than arms reduction," a U.S. delegate said.

In practice, this means tightening rules agreed at Helsinki making troop movements and exercises in Europe more predictable and open to foreign inspection.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact started with very different interpretations of how this should be done, with the Western alliance stressing practical military measures while Moscow and its allies favoured a broader political approach.

Two years of talks have produced discreet concessions from both sides and a convergence of

views which U.S. ambassador Robert Barry describes as considerable.

Negotiations are now going on in working groups chaired by coordinators from four neutral states under five main headings.

These are: Non-use of force — the key Soviet proposal — exchanges of military information, constraints on military activities, advance notification of military activities and the invitation of observers.

Compromises are likely on such details as the threshold at which exercises and manoeuvres must be notified, but all sides recognise that serious differences remain unresolved.

Chief among these are NATO's insistence on verification, including on-site inspection — Moscow regards this as licensed espionage — and the Soviet Union's desire to bring air and naval activities outside Europe within any agreement.

However, the conference is not simply a bilateral East-West affair. The neutral countries, relative newcomers to arms control have their own widely differing security interests and any one of them could hold up or veto final agreement.

The neutrals have already assumed an unofficial mediating role by taking charge of the drafting process. Their importance as bridge-builders is likely to grow in the next nine months.

The conference is due to be reviewed by a full meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which begins preparatory sessions in Vienna on September 23.

A second summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev is expected before then and some delegates hope this will provide the final impetus which will push the Stockholm talks to a successful conclusion.

Choice difficult but urgent

MR. YASSER Arafat's long-expected visit to Jordan has finally materialised. He arrived here on Saturday evening and yesterday he went into meetings with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials. This round of top-level Jordanian-Palestinian talks is very important, to say nothing of crucial, to the future of this area and to the question of peace which has eluded us for so long and at such a heavy price.

It is so because time is running out for an honourable and lasting settlement for the Palestinian problem; and unless peace efforts are given a new, and badly-needed push, there will be little hope of breaking the status quo that threatens to engulf the whole area in further bloodshed, instability and uncertainty. Consequently, it matters less to have to make decisions, important as they may be, on procedural questions regarding the peace process than to take and adopt for good the option of peace or alternatively slide onto the road of war and perpetual conflict.

Given Israel's obduracy on the issue of PLO participation in peace efforts and withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the choice may be difficult, but at the same time it is essential and urgent.

However, to say that Jordan had only asked the PLO to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and expect nothing in return, and that Amman was expecting a "yes" or "no" answer from Mr. Arafat on this question, is a gross oversimplification of the matter at best.

What the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue has involved over the past few years cannot be reduced to a one question-answer session whose outcome is the acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 or their rejection. The dialogue has started a process in which Jordanians and Palestinians have together been building their unity, strength and a common front to defend and restore Palestinian and Arab rights. The Feb. 11 accord, whose first anniversary we shall be observing soon, is just one product of this process, and we expect that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian march will continue to produce more and solid steps towards achieving our two peoples' common aspirations and goals.

We do not know what the most recent moves to break the deadlock in the Middle East have produced. But we can be certain that in their talks His Majesty and the PLO chairman will be exploring every avenue and opportunity open to them to give peace the chance it so justly deserves and to find the proper framework in which our next political moves will have to be taken.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Intimidation of a nation

THE United States has started naval exercises off the Libyan coast after its attempts, through its envoy to Europe John Whitehead, had failed to persuade European nations to join in imposing sanctions against Libya, and after Washington had failed to turn Cairo against Tripoli following the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. The naval exercises off the coast of Libya should be regarded as an act of provocation against an Arab country, and a show of force designed to intimidate the Arab nation as a whole. The American naval exercises are an act of terrorism directed against the Arab countries under the pretext of fighting terrorism. One should not forget earlier American acts of terrorism, when U.S. air force planes hijacked an Egyptian airliner and forced it to land in Italy, U.S. blessing of Israel's air raid on Tunis and U.S. continued and unlimited support for Israel's acts of aggression on neighbouring Arab states. With its actions, the United States can never persuade the international community that it is fighting terrorism. Whatever differences other Arabs might have with Libya at present, there is no justification for any one in the Arab World not to support the Libyan people against aggression.

Al Dustour: An example in cooperation

THE cabinet's decision to offer non-Jordanian Arabs similar treatment to Jordanians in investments and the acquisition of property and trade, reflects the government's pan-Arab orientation and its genuine desire to pursue pan-Arab cooperation and joint Arab action to the end of the way. The decision, announced after a cabinet session Saturday evening, can be regarded also as a further incentive for attracting Arab capital to be invested in Jordanian projects and help revive the economy. Opening the doors of Jordan for all Arabs wishing to invest in the country and live in it, can be described as a step in line with the government's policy as contained in a statement to parliament upon its inception, and in implementation of King Hussein's directives. Offering Arab capital freedom and protection is an encouragement to Arab investors whose investments abroad had been exposed to risks due to unstable world economy. The Arab region is now in dire need of investments so that Arab economy can remain strong. Arab capital can help bolster the concept of inter-Arab economic integration which all Arabs aspire for and hope to achieve.

Sawt Al Shaab: Setting an example

KING Hussein's participation in the country's tree-planting celebrations reflects his keenness in helping his countrymen green Jordan and improve its environment. King Hussein demonstrated to the people his care for the trees and agriculture and his determination to help the country ensure food security by increasing its production. He set a good example for his people in underlining the need for all to remain attached to their lands which, he said, should be protected "with our souls and blood." The King proved once again that Jordanians cannot dispense with the land which we all must look after and protect so that it can give us food and of which we must be proud. Arbor Day celebrations this year marked the beginning of a large scale programme designed to develop the Zarqa River basin, another agricultural project intended to help Jordan become self-sufficient in food and ensure a better future for the country.

French election campaign gains momentum

By David Reid
Reuter

PARIS — "Put your boots on," France's Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius advised reporters at a new year reception, promising an active part in the campaign for crucial parliamentary elections on March 16.

Two months from the polls, the campaign is hotting up, with latest public opinion polls showing the Socialists narrowing the gap although still far behind the right-wing opposition widely tipped as the winners.

A Paris-Match magazine poll gave the Socialists 26.5 per cent backing, a five-point jump in a month. But the right still led the left by 57 points to 41.

Although television and radio are already crisscrossed with speeches and interviews by main contenders from Communists on the far left to Jean-Marie Le Pen's Na-

tional Front on the extreme right, French electioneering is still very much a grass-roots affair.

The Socialists, for example, have scheduled 30,000 public meetings in the run-up to the polls. Fabius himself, striving to restore his somewhat battered image, has already launched on some 30 provincial trips.

Neo-Gaullist former prime minister Jacques Chirac began his barnstorming in France's overseas departments such as the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe and his tally is likely to be even higher.

Walls are plastered with posters, the Socialist ones proclaiming "Help — the right is coming back" or depicting their conservative foe as a big, bad wolf.

However Socialist Party first secretary Lionel Jospin stoutly rejected suggestions that this sort of argument might appear def-

eatist. Former agricultural minister Michel Rocard, a popular Socialist with eyes on the presidency in 1988, had to explain that he was merely being realistic, not defeatist, in admitting in an American magazine interview that he feared the Socialists could not prevent a victory by the right in March.

Fabius, maintaining the Socialists can still be the focal point of French politics, has said right-wing rule would bring chaos.

However, his mentor President Mitterrand, while lauding the merits of continuity and advising French voters not to forget the social benefits they had won under Socialist rule, appears to view the future with equanimity.

He has declared his intention to complete the last two years of his seven-year mandate whatever the results on March 16.

The right-wing allies seem to be in some disarray over what to do about Mitterrand if they win in March, but the possibilities of what the French call "cobabitation" appear to have been enhanced by recent statements by former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the man defeated in 1981.

In an interview with the Senegalese weekly Soleil this week, Giscard discounted the risk of a constitutional crisis if the Socialists lost the election and again viewed the prospect of cobabitation as realistic.

Giscard's former prime minister Raymond Barre consistently ahead in popularity polls despite his lone-wolf stance, told television viewers that despite his opposition to cobabitation he personally would not be a troublemaker if it came to pass, but would just watch quietly and await developments.

However, Barre has advocated that the opposition provoke a constitutional crisis to force Mitterrand to resign before the end of his mandate, rather than cobabitation.

On the far right, former paratrooper officer Le Pen confidently predicts his National Front will enter parliament for the first time with 15 per cent of the votes and win between 50 and 100 seats.

Such a result would pose a dilemma for the traditional right led by Chirac and Giscard if they failed to win a working majority in the new assembly.

Another spectre has been raised by the activities of right-wing press tycoon Robert Hersant, 65, who has stirred up a hornet's nest by his bold bid to buy a major French provincial newspaper in defiance of a government anti-trust law and is often said to have presidential ambitions.

Hersant already controls 38 per cent of the national press, including his flagship Le Figaro, and 20 per cent of the regional dailies.

Socialist and other opponents say Hersant, a member of the European Parliament, could well end up by influencing the votes of some 20 of his employees if they won seats in the New French National Assembly.

The Fabius government's all-out offensive against Hersant thus complements the Socialists' election battle against the right as a whole.

But they are also waging a vigorous campaign against their former allies the Communists. Party leader Jospin has urged Communist voters to switch to the Socialists as the only valid way of strengthening the left.

The return of the Communist leadership is that to vote Socialist is to open the way to right-wing rule with Socialist cobabitation.

U.S. companies may seek foreign subsidiaries for Libyan operations

By Michael Goldsmith
The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Some U.S. companies are looking for foreign partners to help them circumvent U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, diplomats and businessmen in Tripoli say.

At stake are U.S. investments in Libya's oil and construction industry worth billions of dollars.

Diplomatic and commercial sources say Washington may be willing to turn a blind eye if U.S. companies hand over their Libyan operations to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries.

The sources demanded strict anonymity as a condition for talking to reporters.

They said the assets of some U.S. companies, such as the Occidental Petroleum Co., are too vast to be liquidated immediately. Occidental's Libyan investments are estimated at \$500 million.

President Ronald Reagan has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi of sponsoring international terrorists, including a Palestinian faction blamed for the Dec. 27 terrorist attacks on Rome and Vienna airports that claimed the lives of five U.S. citizens.

In response to the airport attacks, Reagan signed a presidential order freezing all Libyan assets in the United States and ordering all American companies and citizens to leave Libya by Feb. 1.

"The American embargo will hurt Libyan interests very badly," one Western ambassador said, "particularly the seizure of an estimated \$3 billion in American banks and the inability for the Libyans to use American financial circuits for their oil business."

"But it would be completely unrealistic to suppose that all the American workers and the American companies can pack up and leave within two weeks."

Libyan officials met in Zurich, Switzerland, last week with representatives of some of the U.S. companies to discuss Reagan's order. Little has emerged from the meeting, but the Libyans are believed to have hinted at possible financial "incentives" for U.S. companies and individuals who defy the order.

There could be also negative "incentives," some say.

One diplomat pointed to the case of Malcolm Pike, business manager for a British engineering company that underwent liquidation in 1983. Pike has been refused permission to leave Libya for the past two years because his company owes \$1.4 million in Libyan taxes.

"There could be a multitude of such measures," the diplomat said, "even if the Libyans don't take more serious reprisal measures against individual Americans."

By official Libyan count, about 1,500 Americans work in Libya. Some diplomats believe the true figure could be at least twice as high. Many Americans have long sought to conceal their presence in Libya for tax and other reasons. Some specialists earn well above \$100,000 a year.

Altogether, more than 18,000 foreign specialists are employed in Libya's oil and construction industry, including 5,000 from Britain.

The U.S. stake in Libya's industry is dominated by Occidental and other large companies. Together with construction, engineering, communications, auditing, service and consulting businesses, they are a network of overlapping interests, often with minority shares in Libya-controlled companies.

Most of the U.S. companies and employees are expected to abide by the presidential order and pull up their stakes in Libya.

Representatives of some U.S. companies emphatically deny that their employers would make any attempt to circumvent the embargo.

But, as one Western specialist observed, "the real question is whether the Reagan administration really means what it says. There have been some indications that the administration is willing to accept American companies simply transferring their Libyan operations to foreign-based subsidiaries."

The source said the U.S. companies most likely to obey the presidential order without delay were those which employ large numbers of U.S. citizens and those "whose whole Libyan operations were losing money anyway."

Many of the subsidiaries which might take over the activities of U.S. companies are based in Western Europe. Their willingness to do so depends largely on the outcome of the Jan. 27 meeting in

Brussels of foreign ministers from member nations of the European Economic Community.

The meeting is expected to determine Western Europe's attitude toward the embargo.

In any event, a large-scale U.S. pullout from the Libyan oil industry is not expected to reduce significantly the nation's output, currently estimated at 1.2 million barrels per day.

But one withdrawal likely to hurt Qaddafi's pride deeply would be that of the Houston-based Brown and Root Corp., the consulting engineers for the \$3.3 billion-dollar "great man-made river project" due to carry daily 2 million cubic metres of underground water some 1,000 kilometres from the Sahara to the Mediterranean coast.

The company's withdrawal could paralyse the project — a decided favourite of Qaddafi — for years.

Revolutionary priest in Nicaragua in danger of losing parish

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's most prominent exponent of Liberation Theology appears in danger of losing his parish as part of a bitter dispute between the left-wing government and the Roman Catholic church hierarchy.

The latest chapter of the row focuses on Father Uriel Molina, a 53-year-old priest who has incurred the wrath of the Vatican and his conservative superiors here by preaching that there is no contradiction between left-wing revolution and Christianity.

A staunch defender of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), Molina represents a school of thought which won wide acceptance in Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s but has come under fire from Pope John Paul II.

Early in January, the official Sandinista newspaper Barricada reported that Molina had been asked to accept a transfer out of Nicaragua, away from the working class Barrio Riguerio district where he has been parish priest for 25 years.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge, one of the nine members of the policy-making FSLN national directorate, followed up by charging the transfer offer was proof that the church hierarchy was indulging in "ferocious religious persecution of progressive priests."

Molina agreed, "to leave my parish or to be transferred," he said at his Santa Maria de Los Angeles Church. "But I wouldn't be the first to suffer this fate. The (church) hierarchy is persecuting those who work for social transformation in favour of the poor."

Molina has been a particularly irritating thorn in the side of the hierarchy because he is as well-known abroad as he is at home. As director of an all-denominational think-tank that supports the Sandinistas, he is in constant contact with visiting foreign clergymen.

"My case is part of an attempt by the hierarchy and the Reagan administration to crush Liberation Theology and the Christian base communities (which provide its grass roots support)," Molina insists.

Such language is anathema to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the head of Nicaragua's Roman Catholic church who has emerged as one of the most vocal critics of the Sandinistas.

Relations between Obando and the Sandinistas, once cordial, have deteriorated steadily since they took power in July 1979, after toppling U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in a broadly-based revolution.

Now, the cardinal says, the Sandinistas are persecuting the Roman Catholic church. The hierarchy has a long list of complaints from harassment and censorship to the expulsion of foreign priests.

Cardinal Obando and the eight bishops who make up the episcopal conference here enjoy full backing from the Pope, who views the Sandinistas as Communists and their clerical supporters as adherents of an "absurd and dangerous" school of thought.

Last December, Pope John Paul II deplored what he termed "distinct forms of intimidation and humiliation" of church workers in a letter of support to the bishops. Three weeks after the papal let-

ter was published in the opposition newspaper La Prensa, the Sandinistas closed the church broadcasting station, Radio Catolica.

The government said Radio Catolica had been ordered off the air for failing to broadcast a new year's message by President Daniel Ortega. Church officials suspected that the Sandinistas, piqued by the papal letter, had been waiting for an opportunity to retaliate.

Some diplomats here believe that the threat of removing Molina from his parish is part of retaliation that has marked the church-state row.

"He could be a bargaining chip," one Western envoy said. "Something on the lines of, 'you reopen Radio Catolica and we leave Molina where he is.'"

The bishops are due to meet President Ortega in February in

what a church spokesman described as "a renewed attempt to normalise relations between the state and the Catholic church."

But in the run-up to the meeting, neither side in the conflict was willing to tone down the language which helped widen the gap between the Sandinistas and the hierarchy.

While conservative priests throughout the country used their Sunday sermons for pointed references to the closure of Radio Catolica, Tomas Borge placed cardinal Obando squarely on the side of the enemy in Nicaragua's insurgent war.

"Obando is the spiritual guide of the counter-revolutionaries," Borge said, referring to an estimated 15,000 U.S.-backed guerrillas who are fighting for the overthrow of the Sandinistas.

U.S. experts worry about fraud, expect Marcos victory

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and other analysts say Philippine opposition candidate Corason Aquino is doing better than forecast in her campaign to oust President Ferdinand Marcos from the office he has held for 20 years.

But they remain deeply concerned about election fraud and still expect Marcos to emerge victorious in next month's vote.

"The expectation for us is still that Marcos is going to be re-elected," a U.S. intelligence source told Reuters.

In interviews, some experts also said recent reports that Marcos has vast U.S. assets and may have claimed falsely to be a World War

II guerrilla leader would have more impact in the United States, where they come as new revelations, than in the Philippines, where they said they had long been debated.

Richard Fisher of the conservative Heritage Foundation, a private research group, believes "Filipinos made up their minds long ago whether Marcos is corrupt or is a war hero."

But Richard Kessler, senior associate at the liberal Carnegie Endowment private research organisation, disagreed.

He said charges Marcos was not a wartime guerrilla leader, particularly in view of the U.S. army source, could alienate "the people who Marcos relies on to fix the election for him" and could be seen as

evidence the U.S. wants Aquino to win.

The February 7 election is viewed here as a crucial test of Philippine commitment to economic, political and military reforms seen in Washington an essential to overcome a worsening economic crisis and growing Communist insurgency.

The Philippines is a loyal U.S. ally with a long democratic tradition and with two major U.S. military facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

If the election is perceived as fraudulent, assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz said this week: "It will substantially worsen the situation there... people will turn to radical alternatives, specifically the Communists."

While some U.S. experts say an

outcome that accurately reflects the popular will is possible, most are dubious.

"I don't think we can call the travesty in the Philippines an election — I call it a fraud," Alan Cranston, a senior California Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared this week.

Wolfowitz and chairman Richard Lugar of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a Republican ally of President Reagan, also voiced serious concern.

Both criticised Marcos' failure to fill two vacancies on the Election Commission and the lack of media coverage granted Aquino. Both said they were most upset about the recent killing of a prominent Aquino campaign worker.

Lugar said Marcos' failure to retire armed forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver, cleared of involvement in the murder of Corason's opposition leader bus-bomb Benigno Aquino, was an ominous sign of the military's power.

Democratic House leaders decided against sending an official delegation to observe the voting, the experts, would not be given sufficient access to polling places and could not stay long enough to judge the process effectively.

But on Friday, Lugar decided to head a delegation named by Reagan after concluding that an official U.S. team had value as a symbol of support for democracy. If irregularities were observed, he

would not hesitate to point them out, he said.

The Republican and Democratic parties, through their institutes for international affairs, are sending a separate 40-member delegation with semi-official status that includes representatives from Colombia, France, Australia, the United States and several other countries.

This group is more knowledgeable than Lugar's team about election processes and plans to stay on to observe the count.

Brian Atwood, spokesman for the Democrats, said the group would cancel its plans simply if developments make the conduct of a fair election impossible or if the ability of the group to do its work is

Sowing seeds on thin soil

The Aga Khan, the wealthy spiritual leader of Ismaili Shi'ite Muslims, has been instrumental in development projects. Jobs created in the backward northern area of Gilgit in Pakistan, where such a project could bring stability to a highly sensitive political region.

An irrigation channel 16,000 feet long and cut through rock is transforming life in the remote mountain village of Zaskhan, 11,000 feet above Pakistan's most northern border with the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Zaskhan's dwindling population of 25 families, with their 350 sheep and cows, are now able to drift south to urban areas because the village's irrigated land is being doubled by the channel to 350 acres and barley, wheat and chick-peas are being planted.

The families are among 314 communities in the Gilgit district of Pakistan's extremely backward northern areas who are benefiting from small-scale co-operative and schemes costing a total of \$2.8 million a year and promoted by the Aga Khan.

Gilgit, where the mountains of the Himalayas, Hindu Kush and Karakoram meet, is part of the disputed area of Kashmir, claimed by both India and Pakistan. It was ruled by feudal landlords until about 20 years ago. Generally it has been starved of development and only began to open up in the late 1970s when China helped Pakistan to build the single-lane highway 470-mile Karakoram highway to the border with China's Xinjiang province.

At the other end of the scale, 1,000 miles south in Pakistan's commercial capital of Karachi, an elegant \$430.8 million hospital and university medical and nursing school was opened in November last year. It has been built by the Aga Khan to boost medical standards and provide a base for community health care centres in a society where

with which donor countries are familiar. Instead of the predominantly rural societies of the Third World," he says.

So in the northern areas of Pakistan, villages are only given aid after they have set up co-operative organisations to pool their resources and select and maintain a project. They also have to agree to open savings accounts.

The Aga Khan says he is also worried about a "crisis in the availability of people in developing countries to take policy and strategic decisions" so he is considering setting up a faculty of development policy and management alongside the medical faculty at his new university in Karachi.

In the late 1950s the Aga Khan inherited from his grandfather a network of Ismaili-based business and community care projects including insurance, banking and other businesses in East Africa, educational and health projects in other countries.

He also inherited great personal wealth and business interests including ranches in France, Ireland and the U.K. He insists he has little interest in being an international businessman in his own right but he has developed a famous holiday centre at Costa Smeralda in Sardinia and has just spent \$300 million acquiring Italy's Ciga hotels.

He refuses to disclose his total personal wealth or the amount of money he handles for his Ismaili community which is contributed in weekly collections and other donations and partly funds the development work.

His main non-religious organisation set up in control development activities is the Geneva-based Aga Khan Foundation which disbursed \$75 million last year including between \$2 million and \$3 million on the Aga

Khan rural support programme in Pakistan's northern areas and substantial capital expenditure on the Karachi hospital. His staff say this is the biggest amount spent in the Third World by any philanthropic organisation.

Another \$26 million was spent by the Aga Khan health and education services — one third of which went to Pakistan.

The most recently formed organisation is the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development which concentrates on long-term venture capital investments, rather than loans, for development projects.

"We believe that investment through risk capital is much more desirable than through loans," says the Aga Khan.

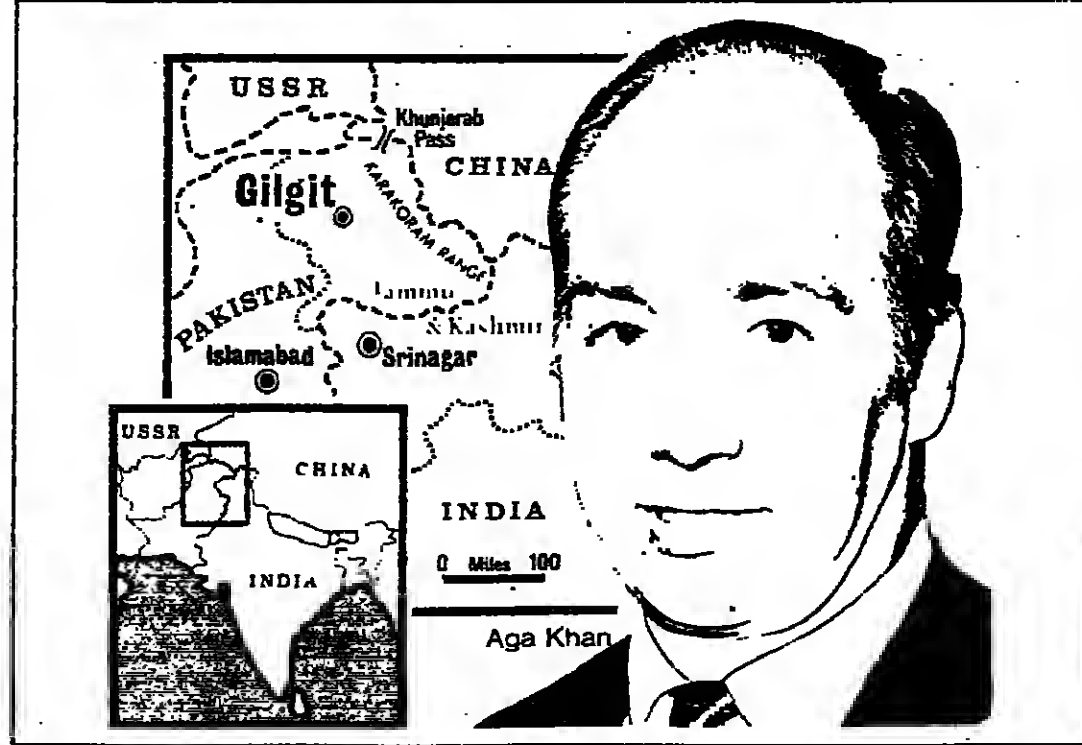
The same interest in persuading recipients of aid to shoulder responsibilities for carrying out development projects is evident in the rural support programme of Pakistan's Gilgit district which is being

extended to Gujarat in Western India.

Mr. Shoaib Sultan, who co-ordinates the programme and has been involved in similar co-operative projects in Bangladesh and Thailand, also wants to prevent the villages being taken over by new feudal barons.

He is proud of the micro nature of his aid schemes and that 314 villages in the Gilgit district have saved more than \$430,800 in collective amounts during the last three years to back up their projects. "The government spends Rupees 25 million (more than \$2 million) on a mini hydro scheme to benefit 500 families for 1,000 acres whereas our 137 irrigation schemes here costing only Rupees 17.3 million are doubling 24,000 acres of irrigated land," he says.

The Aga Khan says it is necessary to "break islands of isolation" as well as providing an "improved quality of life for Ismailis." So his development work in



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Randa Habib's

'Bridging times'

It seems that we are living in "bridging times." Everywhere you go in Amman, tunnels, overpasses and bridges are being built. The immediate result is of course big traffic jams near the Ministry of Interior circle, along the Wadi Seer-Naour road or along the Salt road just after Sweileh.

Do we really need all those crossways? I wonder.

Some will take two years to be completed. Two long years of our driving life is indeed a long time.

And with all those detours, if you miss one sign you end up in an "unknown" area. It might take you sometime and you might have to go into circles before you get to the right street.

Traffic jams are also caused by tall office buildings, that have no parking facilities. Six, seven-story buildings, with two and sometimes four flats at each floor result in at least thirty cars parked in front of the building. In case of office buildings the number can be triple considering that at least three out of 10 employees own cars.

Where are all these cars parked? They are parked or even double-parked on the streets resulting in traffic congestion and traffic jams.

Before thinking of bridges and fancy overpasses why not insist that all buildings should have underground parking or else forbid the construction of tall buildings and expand horizontally instead of vertically?

Poor TV programmes open the door for European 'invasion' of Morocco

By Stephen Hughes
Reuter

RABAT — Thousands of new television aerials have sprouted from the roofs of Rabat as Moroccans, bored with local offerings, tune into France and Italy.

The special new aerials, like three-metre long centipedes, pick up French and Italian programmes broadcast from a relay station King Hassan has built in his seaside palace in Skhirat, 30 km south of Rabat.

Local technicians presume the relay was built for the monarch's personal use. But they soon discovered that lesser mortals could also plug in.

The result has been an enormous boom in aerial sales as the public rushed to buy so they could watch France's TF1 or Italy's RAI-UNO satellite programmes. One Rabat specialist said his shop had sold over 3,000 new aerials in December alone. "We have had to open a register and hire extra staff to install them," he said.

The boom is explained by a survey in the Casablanca daily Le Matin which showed that 60 per cent of viewers found Moroccan television boring and only 16 per cent thought it entertaining.

The survey shows the main complaints are that the Moroccan television station RTM is rarely on time, programmes are often changed without apology and the content is "childish, incompetent, improvised, amateurish."

In fact, knocking RTM has become a national pastime judging by comments in the local press. Arabic-language serials from Egypt, for example, are described by the Casablanca daily Al Bayane as "feeble and lachrymose."

Asked by pollsters to state their preferences, viewers gave top marks to American films, with

foreign documentaries and sports in second and third places. Home-made documentaries came 19th.

For years, the only alternative to RTM was video recordings, something most people could not afford. Then came the new aerials, most of them made in Morocco, which cost one tenth of the price of a video cassette recorder.

The popular Rabat daily L'Opinion said TF1 and RAI would be "beneficial competition" for RTM which employs 1,800 people and has a \$12-million budget.

The competition may already have spurred the authorities into action. Driss Bazzi, the interior minister who recently took over information as well, has promised a major shake-up at RTM.

Punctuality is "now" strictly enforced at the studios. Big efforts are being made to improve the quality and range of local productions, because however attractive French and Italian programmes may be, they cannot satisfy the need for programmes about Morocco.

Officials say new studios designed by a professional decorator are planned with ultra-modern equipment. Technicians are being sent abroad for training.

After being announced regularly for four years, a second RTM channel is due to be opened next March, but the public is not exactly enthralled by the prospect.

"How can they create a second channel when they are incapable of running one properly?" a viewer told the pollsters. Another said, "I would prefer one good channel to two bad ones."

Meanwhile, RAI has given people an urge to learn Italian. Booksellers report Italian language primers are selling like hot cakes and Italian courses at the Faculty of Letters in Rabat are overflowing.

Concorde marks 10th year serving the rich and rushed

By Michael Wise
Reuter

LONDON — The passengers no longer burst into applause when told they are travelling faster than the speed of sound. Most who fly on Concorde do not even bother to take home the embossed document handed out to certify the experience.

Ten years after the aircraft began commercial service, it is used mostly by rich people in a hurry who find the ease and prestige of landing over the Atlantic in half the time of other planes offsets the initial thrill of supersonic flight.

"We get computer types," said chief steward Adrian Street, catching his breath in the compact galley after a five-course lunch on a British Airways (BA) London-New York run. "They know what to expect now."

Cruising at 60,000 feet in a Concorde, the Archbishop of Canterbury once remarked he never felt closer to God. But the top-level businessmen who make up the jet's prime users find the physical sensation of breaking the sound barrier imperceptible.

"It was exciting at first," the chairman of Investment Bankers Kidder, Peabody, International,

Mohamed Younes, told Reuters. "Now it's just a great convenience."

BA, which with Air France began flying Concorde on January 21, 1976, tries its best to keep up the excitement for those less accustomed to flying at 1,350 miles per hour (2,160 kph).

To the apparent indifference of executives, working through the three-and-a-half hour trip, the captain announces when Mach 2 is reached the speed of sound is reached.

If this goes unheard a video display terminal at the front of the two-cabins, both first-class, gives the current speed, altitude, temperature outside and miles left in the journey.

Concorde flyers not absorbed by such information or their professional work nurse themselves watching fellow travellers whose one-way fare cost £1,339 or \$2,466. There is no reduction for return tickets.

Crew members said dancer Rudolf Nureyev, filmmaker Richard Attenborough and singer Paul McCartney are regulars. "A 'u-a'-star-gazer," admitted Broadway-Hollywood composer and Concorde flyer Marvin Hamlisch, "I love waiting in the Concorde lounge to see the biggies."

There is little socialising among

passengers since they are kept from leaving the pearl grey leather seats by the constant to-and-fro of trolleys laden with caviar, grilled lamb, fillet sole, cheeses, chocolates, wines, champagne and liqueurs.

"It's a streamlined service," says steward Street, explaining food had to be portioned out in advance on china since there was no room for serving flourishes found in first-class on a Jumbo jet.

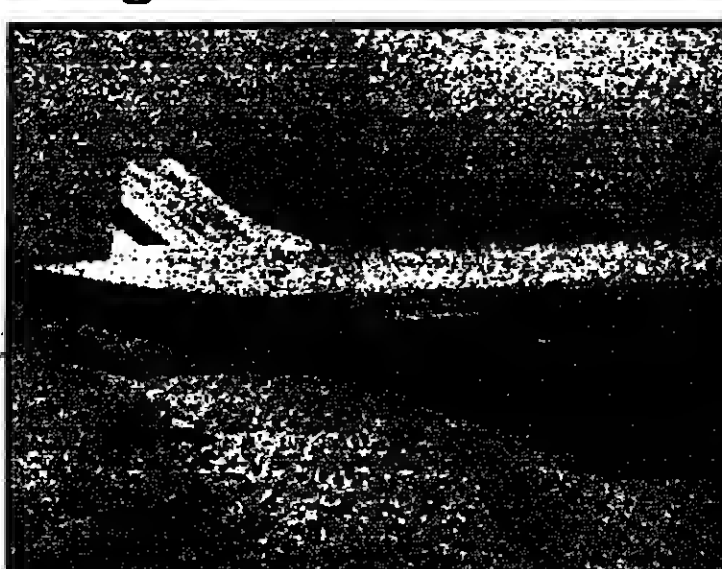
A recent refitting of all BA Concordes provided extra storage room, legroom and a new decor. Space in the narrow, needle-nosed plane remains tight. Ceilings are low and taller men complain it is difficult to stand at the toilet.

There are 100 seats, two to each side of the aisle, BA says an average of at least 60 per cent are full on its flights — two daily each way between London and New York and three times a week between London, Washington and Miami.

In Concorde's first year, BA showed a £2.3 million (\$3.3 million) loss on its operation.

The original route to Bahrain and its Singapore extension got the axe, as did Air France flights to Rio de Janeiro. In 1983-84 — the "most recent reported figures" — the British-U.S. trips made BA £12 million (\$17.3 million) profit.

World-wide charters, drawing a



less jaded clientele still ready to clap at Mach 2, account for 10 per cent of revenues. Cunard Lines is a big charter customer, offering Concorde flights in conjunction with cruises on its flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

Regular bookings on the Anglo-French plane are often made at the last minute. "They're very spontaneous in their movements," is how a BA spokesman describes Concorde passengers.

Ken Flach, a professional tennis

player on the Grand Prix circuit, said he decided to take the 10:30 a.m. flight arriving in New York at 9:30 a.m. to avoid missing the broadcast of U.S. football games later in the day.

With its supersonic boom limited largely to the airspace over the North Atlantic, much of the original environmentalist opposition to the costly aircraft has subsided.

BA and Air France say it will be at least 10 more years before the

Modern day office: Words all day long?

THE advent of word-processing, electronic mail and filing systems, advanced reprographics, facsimile transmission, "smart" copies, "intelligent" telephones and other electronic wonders ushers in a substantial transformation of the nature of office work.

"Office employees, both management and workers, are confronted by new work systems, new communication patterns, new organisational structures and new skills," according to a new International Labour Organisation (ILO) study. "These changes, perhaps more than the technological advances, are affecting the jobs people do, their position in the organisational system and their relationship with each other."

Some of it is for the better as increased simplicity of programming computers may offer the employee opportunities in decision-making, problem-solving and make worklife more challenging.

But some changes are for the worse since by allocating as much content as possible to the technology, jobs are deskilled to the minimum. Once the novelty of new equipment has worn off, workers find that old unsatisfying, repetitive, menial tasks have been replaced by new unsatisfying, repetitive, menial tasks. And as status goes, many such clerical employees feel they jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

Most data-processing workers have a high school diploma or even a university degree. How can one reasonably expect them to be content and happy when all they have to do is to feed words, words and words again into a machine eight hours a day and five days a

week? Small wonder that this white-collar version of Chaplin's *Modern Times* breeds stress and frustration.

One solution lies in expanding the responsibilities of visual display unit operators by giving them other duties associated with encoding, such as editing and proofreading, or by interchanging Visual Display Unit (VDU) assignments with administrative support work on a regular basis.

Another option is group work. For example, a team of employees can be given overall responsibility for all work relating to a certain category of customers. The employees are called upon to perform various duties, requiring a mix of skills that upgrades their work content. Data-entry work is distributed among all workers and consequently forms a small part of each job.

"Once tasks are recombinated to make more composite jobs, it is much easier to improve working time arrangements. The variations in duties performed help to attenuate the physical and mental fatigue often associated with prolonged VDU use," the study says.

It also argues that interchangeability and group work can open up a wider range of career patterns and provide motivation for learning new skills.

Eye strain — the most common complaint among VDU operators — can be reduced by appropriate illumination, adjustable to the measure of difficulty of hard copy reading. Other possibilities include padding or covering the facing walls in a colour and texture that reflect less light, or installing simple partitions, blinds or shades. Anti-glare screens should become a standard feature of VDU equi-

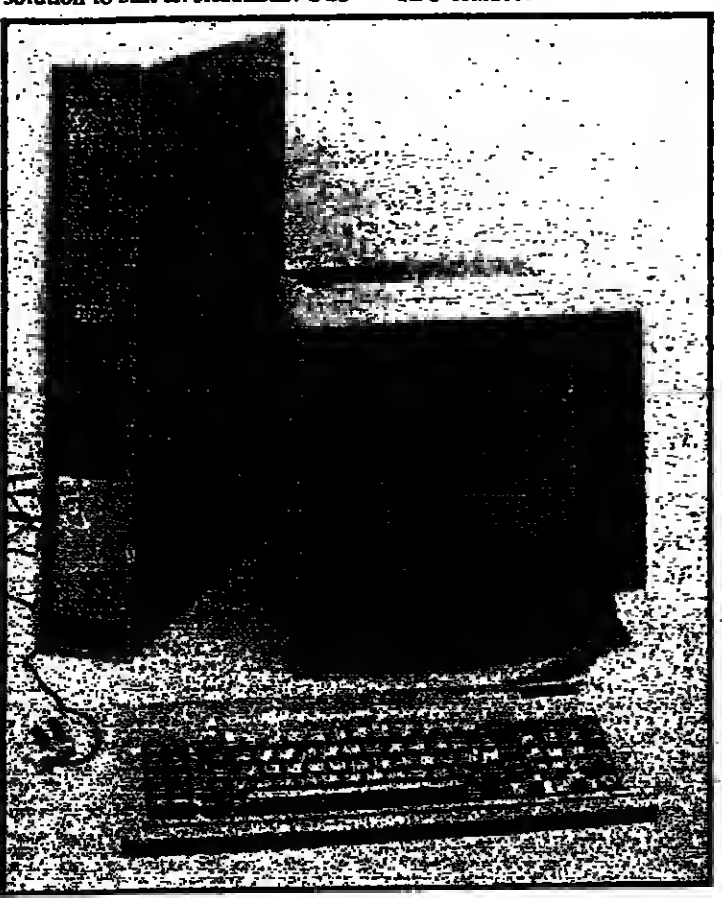
ment. Moreover, keyboards and office furniture such as desk chairs, foot rests and manuscript holders need to be ergonomically designed not only for the operators' comfort, safety and health, but also for the sake of work efficiency.

Many employees dislike the now fashionable open-plan office. They call it "fish-bowl," "cage" or "rat-maze" and blame it for increased stress and social isolation. Evidently there is no single layout solution to suit all situations. One

approach may be to provide workers with an opportunity to assess equipment and layout configuration on a "realistic preview basis" and grant them some say in the final choice.

Says the study: "While technological change is inevitable, the challenge facing managers, trade union representatives and individuals is how to take advantage of the opportunities offered by new technology to redesign and restructure jobs."

— ILO feature.



India swings from famine to feast

By Robert Mahoney
Reuter

NEW DELHI — India has swung from famine to feast to indigestion.

The country which was saved from starvation by United States grain shipments in the 1960s now has more food than it knows what to do with.

With granaries overflowing and warehouses packed to the roof, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government is storing wheat and rice outdoors under plastic sheeting where some of it is rotting.

Such an embarrassment of riches has touched a raw nerve in a country where up to 300 million people live below the poverty line and where many rural poor are malnourished.

Leaps in foodgrain production in the 1970s have not been matched by improvements in storage and distribution, according to agricultural experts.

India cannot even export the surplus grain for much-needed hard foreign currency because foreign wheat is cheaper and sometimes of higher quality, they said.

Government schemes to distribute wheat and rice at subsidised prices in poor tribal areas of India and as gifts to drought-hit African countries have relieved some pressure on bulging silos but overall stocks remain embarrassingly high.

Foodgrain stocks with public agencies totalled 24.3 million tonnes on December 1 last year, official figures show. Of this 16.7 million tonnes was wheat and the rest rice. They had peaked in August

at 29 million tonnes. Agricultural experts told Reuters they had seen wheat stored out in the open — in one case under plastic sheets on a disused airfield runway.

The government has not given figures for spoilage but it admitted that the Food Corporation of India (FCI), its main agency, had 2.41 million tonnes of foodgrains in open storage on October 1 last year.

"That there had been little coordination among the various agencies involved in production, procurement, stocking and export of foodgrains is evident," wrote the staunchly pro-government National Herald last month.

While the reappearance of pests, insects and mites has damaged almost 10 per cent of the foodgrains at production level another 15 per cent gets lost while kept with the FCI, it added.

"What is lost in faulty transportation and pilferage is anybody's guess. Despite this sad spectacle the government has 24 million tonnes of foodgrains it finds difficult to export," the daily said.

Inefficiencies in India's still largely "ox-plough" agriculture, coupled with the cost of subsidies to farmers, raise the export price of wheat to a shipper's price of about \$150 a tonne — \$15 dearer than top quality North American grain, according to traders.

Faced with this situation, India has negotiated to sell 500,000 tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union, its biggest trading partner, on a barter basis. It has also sent wheat to Vietnam and famine-plagued African countries.

They killed buffalo too, didn't they?

By Bob Ekey
Reuter

GARDINER, Montana — In the first major hunting season of wild bison in the American west in nearly a century, three of the huge, shaggy animals have been shot by Montana hunters after lumbering across the boundary of Yellowstone National Park.

More hunters are on a waiting list for a chance to shoot bison — commonly known as the American buffalo — if other animals wander outside the protection of the federal park.

The buffalo once roamed the plains in the millions before they were nearly driven to extinction in the 19th century as pioneers ventured west.

The killing of the three buffalo at the end of last month aroused controversy, with animal protection groups trying to prevent further shooting of an animal widely regarded as one of the country's national symbols.

Opponents also contend the hunt is unorthodox since the buffalo show little fear of humans.

But wildlife officials say many of Yellowstone's buffalo are infected with brucellosis, a disease which causes cows to abort their calves.

Ranchers near Yellowstone, a large national park in northwestern Wyoming, southern

Montana and eastern Idaho which is famed for its geysers and hot springs, fear the buffalo will infect their cattle herds.

The Montana state legislature last year authorised the hunt from December 1 to June 30. Whenever any buffalo leave the boundaries of the park, hunters chosen by lottery will be able to kill them. Nearly 2,000 hunters have applied for permits.

The animals being hunted are part of the last wild buffalo herd in the west, some of the 2,000 buffalo which roam Yellowstone park.

Park superintendent Robert Barbee said the animals that tried to leave the park were following a natural inclination to split from the main herd and colonise their own new herds.

The buffalo try to migrate out of the north end of the park to lower elevations along the Yellowstone river where there is less snow and food is easier to find. Although the area is part of their traditional range, it is now occupied by large cattle ranches.

Opponents of the hunt say the docile animals offer no chase or challenge, merely standing still while other buffalo around them are being shot.

"Hunting a buffalo is about as challenging as shooting a cow," one critic said.

Liverpool staves off Chelsea in F.A. Cup

LONDON (AP) — Liverpool defied a furious second-half fightback by ten-man Chelsea Sunday to win 2-1 at Stamford Bridge and advance to the fifth round of the English F.A. (Football Association) Soccer Cup.

Goals either side of half-time by Ian Rush and Mark Lawrenson gave Liverpool a 2-0 lead by the 47th minute.

But the Merseyside giant then retreated into a defensive shell and after David Speedie struck back for Chelsea in the 63rd minute, the brave London side was unlucky not to force a replay.

Chelsea, which is fourth in the league standings to Liverpool's third, was dealt an early blow when its top scorer, 21-goal Kerry

Dixon, fell heavily and was stretched off with a groin injury.

Five minutes before the interval the home side was reduced to ten players when defender Colin Lee limped off with a knee injury. Ironically, it was during injury time of the first half that Welsh international Rush fired Liverpool ahead, finishing off a patiently-built move with an angled, close-range shot.

Two minutes after half time, Irish international Lawrenson

neatly exchanged passes with Paul Walsh before shooting under the body of Chelsea goalkeeper Eddie Niedzwiecki.

Despite its two-goal advantage against ten players, Liverpool allowed itself to be put under pressure by retreating into defence and conceding a string of free kicks in its own half.

From a free kick wide on the left, Speedie volleyed a spectacular goal for Chelsea, looping the ball over Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar, who had left his line and missed the center.

With ten minutes remaining and Chelsea still pressing, Speedie almost snatched a leveler when his short-range, first-time shot was blocked by Grobbelaar's legs.

New Zealander captures Osaka women's marathon

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — Lorraine Moller of New Zealand took the lead after 31.5 kilometres and won the '86 Osaka International Women's Marathon Sunday in 2 hours, 30 minutes and 24 seconds, more than four minutes ahead of Japan's Eriko Asai.

It was the 30-year-old Moller's 12th career marathon victory. She finished fifth at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

Early in the 41.2-kilometre race, Julie Brown and Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, both of the United States, ran in a group with Moller and Asai until the 10-kilometre point.

Then Brown took the lead and she was about 200 metres ahead of

Moller and Asai at the 21-kilometre point. Weidenbach, the Boston Marathon winner, from Battle Creek, Michigan, fell back.

But Moller gradually caught up and passed Brown at the 31.5-kilometre point. Brown, one of the pre-race favourites, retired 38.23 kilometres into the race with a cramp in the left leg.

Moller said, "I am pleased to win. The race started with a fast pace but I kept my own pace. When I passed Julie, she didn't respond. I thought she would follow me, but she didn't. From that point on, I knew that I would finish in front of her. But I was worried about other runners behind me who I couldn't see."

Chinese win Japan Open badminton singles titles

TOKYO (AP) — Third-seeded Yang Yang of China beat Denmark's IB Frederiksen for the men's singles title while no. 1 seed Li Lingwei of China captured the women's singles title Sunday in the \$75,000 Japan Open Badminton Championships.

Yang Yang, the all-England champion, struggled to a 5-15, 15-6, 15-8 victory over Frederiksen and received \$7,500.

Li, who won the 1985 World Badminton Grand Prix tournament in Tokyo in December, lost the first game to her compatriot Han Aiping, the no. 2 seed, but fought back to a 4-11, 12-9, 12-9 victory in the women's singles final. She won \$6,000.

The men's doubles title went to the Malaysian pair of Razif Sidek and Jalani Sidek, who beat the Indonesian pair of Bobby Ertanto and R. Heriyanto 15-11, 15-12 and earned \$6,000.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Zola Budd sets three records

LONDON (R) — Zola Budd set three best marks in a fine start to her 1986 athletics season Saturday. Budd, South African-born but a British citizen since April, 1984, won the 1,500 metres at the National Indoor Championships at Cosford. Her time of four minutes 06.87 seconds was a commonwealth, national and British all-comers' best. The commonwealth and national times had stood since 1977. Budd, who won by 30 metres, said: "I had not competed for three months and I was worried that I would be beaten just like I was in the first race of last summer in Belfast."

Bond seeks crowd-pleaser Francis

LONDON (R) — Birmingham's new manager John Bond said Saturday he wanted to bring Trevor Francis back from Italian soccer club Sampdoria. Bond signed the England and ex-Birmingham striker once before when he was manager of Manchester City. He said: "We are making inquiries on Monday to try to get Francis." Bond added: "If he would like to come back he would be welcome. I bought him for nearly \$1.39 million at Manchester and it was a pleasure to have him. It was one of the unhappiest days of my life to see him leave." Bond believes Francis, who has been in Italy for several seasons, would attract crowds of 25,000 to Birmingham, who are going through a desperate spell at present.

America II shows good practice form

PERTH (R) — The New York Yacht Club issued a timely warning to their America's Cup rivals Sunday when America II won the first of two practice races before next month's 12-metre world championships.

Indians blast officials after WSC loss

ADELAIDE (R) — Fast bowler Bruce Reid snapped up five Indian wickets Sunday as he led World Series Cricket Cup leaders Australia to an easy 36-run victory over India and a place in the next month's finals series.

Reid, who won the Man of the Match award, finished with figures of five wickets for 53 runs as India, replying to Australia's total of 262 for eight in 50 overs, were bowled out for 226 in 45.3 overs.

Australia, playing with confidence and determination, fully justified their place at the top of the World Series Cup tournament standings. They never allowed world champions India to get back into the game after Steve Waugh had survived an early run out appeal and gone on to hit a well-earned 81.

But the Indians were unhappy again with the umpiring and, afterwards, criticised the number of

run out decisions which were given Australia's way.

Manager Venkataraghavan said: "It was there for everyone to see — Kapil (Dev) is taking it philosophically, but the umpiring is not top quality. In the needle finishes of one day games you expect the umpires to be extra sharp," he said.

Venkat said his complaints to the Australian Cricket Board had been verbal so far, adding: "But if we make the finals, we will have to do something more concrete and name names in writing."

Venkat's comments followed the decisions involving Waugh, who was Australia's top scorer, and Greg Ritchie, who scored 28.

Waugh appeared to have been run out by Mohinder Amarnath when he was only three, but was given not out by the umpires. Ritchie, on 28, was given not out when a sharp return from

West Germans need consistency

By Paul Radford
Reuter

BONN — The West German World Cup machine may need a liberal application of oil if it is to maintain its smooth record of consistency in this year's Mexico Finals.

In eight appearances in previous tournaments West Germany have not only reached six semi-finals and four finals, they have twice been crowned world champions.

But their record of never having failed to reach the quarter-finals, which cannot be matched even by such great World Cup nations as three-times winners Brazil and Italy, looks distinctly under threat this time round.

West Germany face three daunting opponents in Denmark, Uruguay and Scotland in Group E, the toughest in the first round. Should they come through, they will face two more hurdles to achieve their aim of a semi-final place.

Manager Franz Beckenbauer, who insists the heat and altitude guarantee a Latin American triumph, knows he must solve the problem of his team's erratic performances of late if they are to reach the last four.

Most trainers would go green with envy just thinking about the

pool of world-class players Beckenbauer can draw from.

Strikers such as Rudi Voeller, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Pierre Littbarski are among the world's best and stopper Karlheinz Foerster and the versatile Hans-Peter Briegel add the basic ingredients of what should be a highly potent brew.

The team can be devastating, as they showed in their 5-1 World Cup drubbing of Czechoslovakia in Prague last April. Yet most of the same players were infuriatingly inept in their 1-0 defeat by Portugal in Stuttgart six months later, West Germany's first ever loss in a World Cup qualifier.

Only a late Rummenigge goal saved the West Germans from a second embarrassing defeat in the November return against Czechoslovakia in Munich.

Beckenbauer, hailed as the national team's saviour when he took over the reins from Jupp Derwall after West Germany's dismal showing in the 1984 European championship finals, suddenly came under heavy media fire last autumn.

Many fans too have lost confidence in Beckenbauer's powers, particularly since the disastrous summer tour of Mexico when the West Germans lost 3-0 to England and 2-0 to the host country.

The team's main problem has been in midfield where Beckenbauer had hoped Hamburg's Felix Magath would pull the strings as effectively as Wolfgang Overath, Guenter Netzer and Paul Breitner had done in the past. But Magath continually disappointed and efforts to persuade

Barcelona's Bernd Schuster to change his decision not to play for the national team failed.

Beckenbauer still has time to find a settled side. Regular training sessions together and away friendlies with Italy and Switzerland and home matches against Brazil, Yugoslavia and The Netherlands have all been arranged.

The squad travels to Mexico on May 19, two weeks before their first game with Uruguay in the market town of Queretaro, north of Mexico City, where they play all their group matches.

The team hotel, a quiet, elegant Hacienda named Galindo Mansion, originally built for conquistador Hernan Cortes as a love-nest, has long been booked. But wives and girlfriends will not be welcome.

Beckenbauer, one of the stars of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico where West Germany finished third, believes the mistakes of the summer tour have been learned. The team will take their own cook to Mexico and some of their own food, mainly familiar items not easily available abroad such as German bread.

Also in the party are two doctors, one of whom has already conducted exhaustive tests on the prospective players to determine how they will adjust to the altitude.

The West German squad will spend the first week acclimatising in Morelia, west of Mexico City, which lies at well over 2,000 metres above sea-level. Then they move on to the Galindo Mansion, some 40 km from Queretaro.

Olson sets pole vault record

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (R) — American Billy Olson broke his own eight-day-old world indoor record for the pole vault with a jump of 5.89 metres at the New Mexico International Athletics meeting Saturday night.

Olson, who set the new mark on his first attempt, cleared the bar by at least five cm. His old record, set last Friday, was 5.88 metres.

Olson said he had struggled earlier in practice, but "made a few adjustments. After that things just kind of fell into place."

"I'm not going to be surprised if I can jump even higher this year. I've had a lot of luck with my training," Olson, 26, said.

"I'm getting a little older and a little smarter. Right now, I'm going to knock wood and hope things can get a little better."

American Jim Howard jumped 2.36 metres to set a new American indoor record.

The jump broke Howard's 1985 record of seven feet eight and a half inches (2.35 metres). It was his 12th attempt at the record this year.

American Harvey Glance, hoping to qualify for the U.S. Olympic sprint team for an unprecedented fourth time, won the 60-yard dash in 6.17 seconds.

He beat American Joe De Loch, who had a time of 6.18, while Albert Lawrence of Jamaica was third with 6.22.

In the women's 60-yard hurdles, American high school student Yolanda Johnson upset world-record holder Stephanie Lightower of the United States with a time of 7.61 seconds. Lightower had a time of 7.65 and American Rhonda Blandford was third in 7.82.

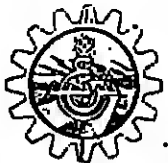
Lightower's world mark is 7.36 seconds.

American Tom Smith won the men's mile in four minutes one second. Paul Rugut of Kenya was second in 4:10 and Todd Harbour of the United States third in 4:18.

American Kevin Robinson won the 440-yard dash in 48.44 seconds while American Mark Rowe was second in 48.78 and Innocent Egbunike of Nigeria third in 49.15.

World record holder Diane Dixon of the United States won the women's 440-yard event in 53.36 seconds. Her world record is 52.20 seconds. Canadian Charmaine Crooks was second in 54.60 and Ajrat Bakare of Nigeria third in 55.70.

Doug Padilla of the United States won the two-mile event in 8:47, ahead of American Pat Porter with 8:48 and Suleiman Nyambui of Tanzania with 9:02.



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN Arab Potash Company Ltd., Notification for Pre-Qualification for Potash Refinery Modification Tender No. (A.P.C. - 2850 - 60)

The Arab Potash Co. proposes to request the World Bank for financing of the above mentioned potash refinery modification tender. Potash Refinery is located near Safi on the Dead Sea, approximately 180 km south of Amman and 200 km north of Aqaba Port, these modifications include the addition of new thickners, pumps, agitated field erected tanks, electrical gear and instruments to handle brine and slurry streams.

The selected contractor will provide the final design, equipment and materials, the onsite construction and testing of installed facilities in accordance with the tender documents.

The Arab Potash Co. has earlier invited applications from competent contractors interested in bidding for the above tender to apply for pre-qualification. Contractors who are interested in being considered for the above tender and who are from member countries of the World Bank Switzerland and Taiwan, and didn't apply against the earlier advertisement, should submit their pre-qualification data in accordance with the pre-qualification document which is available at the Arab Potash Co. offices - Amman.

Copy of pre-qualification document should be submitted, not later than 26-2-1986 to each of the following addresses:

Mr. Ali Ensour
Managing Director
Arab Potash Company Ltd.,
P.O. Box. 1470
Tel. 666165
Tlx: 21683 Potash Jo.
Amman - Jordan

Mr. M.F. Hodgins
Jacobs International Limited Inc.,
Merriem House
Merriem Road
Dublin 4,
Ireland

Pre-qualified contractors shall be notified to collect the tender documents against a non refundable payment of 500 U.S. Dollars.

A.Y. Ensour
Managing Director

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665595 from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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(Colour)

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(Arabic)

Performances: 5:30, 8:00, 8:30

U.S. Congress may consider new sanctions on Pretoria

WASHINGTON (R) — Opponents of South African apartheid are gearing up for a repeat of last year's pitched battle in the U.S. Congress to impose sanctions against Pretoria, but their chances of success appear limited.

"When Congress starts rolling... we're going to be back in the battle again," said one congressional aide.

Although congressional debate will be dominated by the consequences of a budget-balancing law enacted last year, supporters and opponents of new sanctions against South Africa expected the issue to be raised early this session.

Last September President Reagan reversed himself and signed an executive order imposing limited economic sanctions against the white-minority Pretoria government.

The order banned imports of South African gold coins, ended U.S. commercial bank loans and barred exports of nuclear and computer technology to Pretoria government agencies.

Mr. Reagan's move forestalled Congress from adopting its own sanctions package. When he acted, a sanctions bill had already passed the House of Rep-

resentatives and appeared to have the necessary support to pass the Senate.

A congressional aide told Reuters that proponents of new sanctions will have to overcome resistance from Republicans and Democrats who voted sanctions last year but who now want to give Mr. Reagan's measures time to yield results.

"America may be an instant gratification nation but I think they will be willing to give (South Africa) more than a few months," said an aide to congressman Mark Siljander, a Republican member of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Our position is that the executive order is only a few months old... give it some time," the aide said.

Senate Republicans agreed. Senator Richard Lugar told reporters that while "we will revisit South Africa many times during 1986," there was a "desire on the part of many congressmen to

look and see what the sanctions mean and what value they had" before considering further steps.

Sen. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also cited other foreign policy issues that he said would take precedence over new moves to put pressure on South Africa to make reforms.

He listed a move to send U.S. aid to guerrillas fighting the Marxist government in Angola, further aid to Nicaraguan rebels, and a proposed arms sale to Jordan.

But Senator Edward Kennedy, a Democrat who has led the anti-apartheid fight in the Senate, has pledged to push for new legislation.

"We have only just begun to fight," he told a university audience last week. "We took an important first step on South Africa in Congress in 1985 — and it is time to take a second step in 1986."

House Democrats led by Congressman William Gray, Stephen Solarz and Howard Wolpe have pledged to keep the issue at the forefront in their chamber.

Mr. Gray led a fact-finding mission to South Africa earlier this month and will confer over the next few weeks with the other delegation members to formulate a

strategy for further action on apartheid.

A source on the House Subcommittee on Africa said new proposals would include a ban on all new U.S. investments in South Africa, coupled with one or all of the following:

— Closing South African consulates in the United States.

— Denying landing rights to South African Airlines.

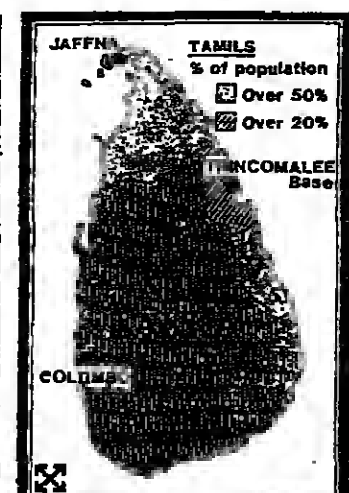
— Banning imports of South African coal and uranium.

To give those sanctions added bite, the source said, the bill would introduce mechanisms to trigger stiffer penalties if a six-month or one-year deadline passes without significant progress towards reform by Pretoria.

Mr. Reagan omitted any such deadline from his September order.

Other possible House measures include total U.S. disinvestment from South Africa, a phased disinvestment linked to progress in implementing reforms, and denying Pretoria foreign tax credits.

There are some 350 U.S. companies operating in South Africa, representing a direct investment of about \$2 billion, out of a total foreign investment there of some \$16 billion.



19 die in Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO (R) — President Junius Jayewardene said Sunday he would seek a military solution to Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict as at least 19 people were reported killed in fighting between troops and Tamil separatists.

Mr. Jayewardene said in an interview in the Independent Island newspaper: "The army is better equipped and better trained now and I expect them to end the guerrilla violence by the end of the year."

"I shall have a military solution to what I believe is a military problem and after doing so I shall tackle the political side," he said.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said guerrillas attacked a police jeep at Oddachuddan Sunday, killing two policemen. Five guerrillas and two civilians died in the ensuing gunbattle.

The rebels, who are fighting for a separate Tamil state in northern and eastern areas, also attacked a military camp in Killinochchi Saturday with mortars and small arms.

During a battle lasting several hours 10 civilians were killed in crossfire.

Peace talks between the government and rebels last year in the Bhutanese capital Thimphu broke down after the separatists accused troops of breaking a ceasefire.

Mr. Jayewardene said he saw no way out of the conflict until militant Tamils, whom he termed "killers and murderers" gave up fighting. "I would send my soldiers to barracks the day the violence stopped," he said.

Mr. Jayewardene said that the prolonged state of emergency, in force since 1983, could pose the threat of a military takeover but added that he was in full control.

More than 150 suspected rebels were rounded up Saturday, the Defence Ministry said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathumudali said meanwhile that unless 94,000 stateless Tamils of Indian origin were given citizenship they might join the guerrillas.

The opposition has opposed plans by the government to give citizenship to the workers, most of whom are descended from Indians brought over during British colonial rule as tea plantation labour.

The government says the separatists are trying to get support among the Tamil estate workers.

Marcos in campaign talks after pledging 'clean vote'

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos stayed locked in campaign strategy talks with key advisers Sunday after declaring he wanted as little cheating or violence as possible in next month's election.

Mr. Marcos summoned leaders of his ruling New Society Movement (KBL) to the meeting and promised steps to crack down on civilians defying the law by roaming the streets with guns during the run up to the Feb. 7 poll.

The talks were still going on this afternoon although government spokesmen had said they were due to end at around lunch time. KBL members of parliament, governors and city mayors were also at the talks in Mr. Marcos' Malacañang Palace.

The meeting was announced amid reports from the United States that Mr. Marcos' main backer during his 20 years in power, that Reagan administration, officials and members of Congress had voiced alarm over the possibility of fraud on voting day.

A palace statement issued Saturday night said Mr. Marcos had called the meeting and quoted him as saying: "I want the elections to be as clean and as peaceful as possible."

Mr. Marcos said some people were still carrying arms in violation of election laws. He said he would issue an order to disarm all civilians carrying firearms outside their homes or businesses unless they had a special permit.

His statement came after the military said at least 12 people had been killed in a string of political shootings, bombings and ambushes around the country since campaigning started last month.

The commission on elections, set up by the government to supervise the poll, said last it had authorised the transfer of the counting of votes from areas where law and order was in doubt to safer places. It also sanctioned the advance delivery of ballot papers.

The United States is sending a 30-strong official delegation to watch for cheating but the commission has barred all foreign observers and correspondents from the 90,000 polling stations on election day.

The Times said the policy would not be announced but was widely supported by officials in the White House, the State and Defence Departments and intelligence agencies.

U.S. officials had no immediate comment on the report.

The newspaper said President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had tacitly agreed to the policy developed by their subordinates.

The Times' sources said Mr. Reagan had acquiesced to the policy changes without taking a major role in defining them.

The paper said the new attitude developed because of growing anti-Marcos sentiment in the Philippines which had led to an increase in the Communist insurgency in the nation that has the largest American military bases outside the United States.

28 feared dead in Chilean arms factory explosion

SANTIAGO (R) — A chain of minor explosions, a raging fire and leaks of toxic gas kept rescuers away from a cluster-bomb factory in northern Chile where 28 people were feared killed in an explosion.

Industrias Cardoen, the country's biggest private arms manufacturer, said in a statement Saturday night that four people had been killed in the accident at its Alto Hospicio factory near the desert city of Iquique and 24 were missing.

Another 11 were injured in the explosion, which tore through a workshop where 800 kilogramme cluster bombs were being assembled. Only two of the injured were kept in hospital, the statement said.

A judge in Iquique, 1,150 miles (1,850 kilometres) north of Santiago, barred entry to the factory at a disused air force base because of the dangers of new explosions and leaks of toxic gases.

Police said fire broke out at the plant a few hours after the explosion at 10:45 a.m. local time (1345 GMT) and raged throughout the afternoon.

The semi-official Orbe News Agency said that damage to the plant was estimated at \$3 million.

Industrias Cardoen, Chile's principal private arms producer, has been in business since 1979, making a variety of bombs, grenades and mines and producing armoured vehicles under licence from the Swiss firm Mowag.

Its best-known product is the cluster bomb.

tion day.

The observer teams will be allowed to watch the counting of votes and the commission said this would not be conducted in military camps.

Meanwhile U.S. officials have concluded that the eventual departure from power of President Ferdinand Marcos is critical if the Philippines is to remain non-Communist, the New York Times said Sunday.

The newspaper said the widely held view in Washington that Mr. Marcos' departure "is critical to a non-Communist future for the Philippines" had been made clear by key, unidentified officials it had interviewed.

The new consensus ruled out attempts to remove Mr. Marcos by covert means or public attacks, but would include actions meant to distance the United States from him, such as again sending a presidential envoy to Manila to voice U.S. concerns, the Times added.

The newspaper also said administration officials believed Mr. Marcos — a long-time U.S. ally who has called a presidential election for Feb. 7 — would soon withdraw as leader because of ill-health. The officials did not appear to know who might succeed him.

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U.S. officials had no immediate comment on the report.

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Column

Bombay changes name to Mumbai

BOMBAY, India (R) — Bombay, the country's commercial centre and the gateway to India during the British Raj, has changed its name to Mumbai. The move dubs the vibrant west coast city of 8.5 million by its name in Marathi, the language spoken by about a third of its inhabitants. "From now on, the city shall be known as Mumbai and Mumbai alone," declared Mayor Chagan Bhujbal as he unveiled plaques emblazoned with the new name alongside the Gateway to India, the 1911 imperial monument on the waterfront. Bhujbal told reporters Bombay was a distortion of Mumbai, itself derived from the name of the city's seven fishing villages that grew up into one of the most famous cities of the British empire. One of Britain's first bases on the sub-continent, Bombay was acquired in 1661 from the Portuguese as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. It now serves as capital of Maharashtra state as well as India's foremost business centre. The name change was opposed by the central government, but Bhujbal said New Delhi would have to accept the local government's action.

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Sikh militants replace leaders

AMRITSAR, India (R) — Militant Sikhs, many shouting for the separation of their homeland from India, assumed top religious offices Sunday as tension grew in North India over communal feuds and intra-state land disputes.

About 20,000 Sikhs packed their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, and voted at a militant-sponsored "Sarbait Khalsa" — congregational assembly — to replace moderate officials with more militant functionaries.

The president of the Sikh Temples Management Committee, which administers the religion's shrines and was directly challenged by Sunday's actions, said the militants' move was "childish and mischievous."

Gurcharan Singh Tohra told Reuters in Chandigarh "the affairs of the community cannot be run like this." Tohra said, as did other moderates in Amritsar, questioned the legality of the Sarbait Khalsa.

The action left the militants, led by hard-line student groups, in effective control of the complex to the exclusion of supporters of the Akali Dal Party of Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala.

The militants rejected the Punjab peace pact between the Akali Dal and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. They also "excommunicated" Indian President Zail Singh, a Sikh.

"Today's action has great significance for the Sikh community more than for the Sikh religion,"

one Sikh at the temple, Dr. Amolajit Singh, said.

"It marks the start of the revolt of the youth against the old men and old traditions which have held power," he said.

Saturday's action grew from a dispute with moderates over the reconstruction of a temple building in the bitter continuing aftermath of the army's assault on the temple in June 1984 to flush out extremists. About 1,000 people were killed.

This holy city was tense with police lining the approaches to the temple complex. Sword waving militants displayed the putative flag of "Khalistan," the separatist hoped-for independent Sikh homeland.

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